



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1914,

BY

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,

AND

MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE LOCAL INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1914.

CHAIRMAN - ALDERMAN SIR JOHN PARKS.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN - COUNCILLOR T. B. SMITH.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR	COUNCILLOR HARGREAVES,
(COUNCILLOR HACKING),	
ALDERMAN ASHWORTH,	„ HARRISON,
„ COLLINGE,	„ HOLT,
„ DAWSON,	„ G. A. KAY.
„ FLETCHER,	„ SHARP,
„ GREENHALGH,	„ J. SMITH,
COUNCILLOR BATTERSBY,	„ A. TAYLOR,
„ BRADLEY,	„ J. TURNER.
„ DAWSON,	„ WILKINSON.

*Meetings—The Wednesday in each month immediately preceding
the 14th day before the Council, at 10-0 a.m.*

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Inspector of Nuisances, District Inspector of Moorside, East, and part of Redvales Wards, Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector under Explosives Act, &c. :—*JOHN HAWORTH, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Sanitary Engineer.

*District Inspector of Church, Elton, and part of Redvales Wards, Inspector under the Canal Boat Acts, &c. :—*SAMUEL KAY, Cert. R.S.I.

*Inspector of Common Lodging Houses, Houses Let-in-Lodgings, Infectious Diseases, &c. :—*HENRY MITCHELL, Cert. R.S.I.

*Abattoirs Superintendent, Inspector of Meat, and of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops; Inspector of Offensive Trades, &c. :—*ALEXANDER ADAMS, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Food.

*Health Visitors, Inspectors of Workshops (where Females are employed), Inspectors under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspectors of Midwives, &c. :—*MISS A. HAMPTON and (from September) MRS. M. HACKING.

*School Nurse :—*LILIAN H. RISHTON, M.I.H.

*Chief Clerk :—*P. WOOD.

*Porter :—*JOHN KENYON.

Medical Officer of Health :

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN ALLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts :

H. C. CASS (Markets Inspector).

*Borough Analyst :—*THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, F.I.C.

*Veterinary Inspector and Surgeon :—*W. E. S. RICHMOND,
M.R.C.V.S.

Public Health Department,

Parsons Lane,

BURY,

September, 1915.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your Borough during the year 1914.

The Birth Rate (19.62) still continues on the decline, and is 0.44 below the rate for the previous year, being the lowest recorded for the Borough.

The Death Rate shows an increase of 0.75 above the rate for 1913, which is accounted for by the increase of deaths from such diseases as Cancer, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia.

The Infant Mortality Rate, 125 per 1,000 births, is considerably less than that of the previous year. It is also much below the average rate for the previous 10 years (1904-1913). The decrease is due chiefly to the smaller number of deaths from Diarrhoea, only 23 children under one year of age having died from this disease during the year, as compared with 37 during 1913.

For special items of information in this report I am indebted to Messrs. J. Ainsworth Settle, H. C. Cass, R. B. Rigby, J. Bolton, J. Isherwood, R. Moore, and to the Public Officials; also to many Medical Officers of Health.

I have also to express my thanks to all the members of my staff for their loyalty and co-operation in their respective capacities.


Especially am I grateful to you for the courtesy, co-operation, and kind consideration extended to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

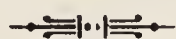
Medical Officer of Health.



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County Borough of Bury.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1914.

Situation—Latitude, 53° 36' N.; Longitude, 2° 18' W.

Population, estimated to the { Males27985 } Total ...59213
middle of the year 1914... { Females31228 }

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1911)13919

Rateable Value { Borough Rate, £289,278 10s.
General Rate, £292,848 10s.

Marriages (Bury Union) 1215

Births { Males 589 } Total ... 1162
Females 573 }

Annual Rate of Births per 1000 of the Population19·62

Deaths { Males 465 } Total ... 964
Females 499 }

Annual Rate of Mortality { Males 16·61 } Total ... 16·28
per 1000 { Females 15·97 }

Excess of Registered Births over Deaths..... 198

Infantile Mortality..... 125 per 1000 Births.

Density.—The mean density of the Borough from the census of 1911 was equal to 10·09 persons per acre :—In Church Ward, 26·72; East Ward, 16·15; Moorside Ward, 9·33; Redvales Ward, 9·22; Elton Ward, 6·76.

Area.—The Municipal Borough of Bury comprises parts of what were formerly the Townships of Tottington-lower-End, Shuttleworth, Bircle-cum-Bamford, Heap, Pilsworth, Pilkington, Radcliffe and Elton, as well as the township of Walmersley, and has a total area of 5925 acres.

Elevation.—The mean elevation of the Borough is about 300 feet above sea level, and varies between 223 feet at Blackford Bridge and 765 feet at Higher Sedger Hey.

LEGAL SUMMARY.

Particulars of the Sanitary Laws in force in the Borough (other than Public General Acts) :—

LOCAL ACT.

Bury Corporation Act, 1909.

ACTS CONFIRMING PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 17) Act, 1903. (An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders relating to Bury and the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board.)

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5) Act, 1911, which confirmed a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for the inclusion of Warth Fold within the Borough as from the 9th November, 1911.

ACTS ADOPTED.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (March 5th, 1891; came into operation May 1st, 1891.)

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. (August 2nd, 1900; came into operation October 1st, 1901.)

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890—Part III. (June 3rd, 1909.)

Notification of Births Act, 1907. (March 5th, 1908.)

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Orders made, declaring certain Parts and Sections thereof to be in force in the Borough, by the Local Government Board on November 8th, 1909 (came into operation 1st January, 1910), and by the Secretary of State on October 13th, 1909.

ACTS CONSTITUTING CERTAIN JOINT AUTHORITIES—

(i.) as to prevention of pollution of rivers, namely: Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation

(No. 10) Act, 1891. (Confirming a Provisional Order constituting a Joint Committee, under section 14 of the Local Government Act, 1888, to enforce the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, in relation to parts of the Rivers Irwell and Mersey);

(ii.) as to water supply, namely :—Bury and District Water (Transfer) Act, 1900 (constituting the Bury and District Joint Water Board).

Estimated Population.—The Registrar-General estimated that the population of the Borough would be 59,213 at the middle of the year 1914, this being an increase of 54 over the estimated population of the preceding year.

The following table shows the estimated population and the number of males and females in each ward of the Borough :—

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moorside	6561	7781	14342
East	6129	6688	12817
Church	3430	3541	6971
Redvales	5117	6021	11138
Elton	6748	7197	13945
Totals	27985	31228	59213

Rainfall for the Year 1914. BURY. (Yard, Parsons Lane).

JAN...Total Rainfall 2·98in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·47in., date January 3rd.

No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 18.

FEB...Total Rainfall 2·64in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·54 in., date February 17th.

No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 20.

MAR...Total Rainfall 5·93in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·95in., date March 24th.

No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 27.

APRIL...Total Rainfall 1·96in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·60in., date April 9th.

No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 12.

MAY. Total Rainfall 2·55in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·56in., date May 3rd.

No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 15.

JUNE...Total Rainfall 1·56in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·51in., date June 9th.

No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 14.

JULY...Total Rainfall 4·89in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 1·19in., date July 16th.

No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 20.

AUG...Total Rainfall 3·46in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·68in., date August 2nd.

No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 13.

SEP...Total Rainfall 4·77in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·80in., date September 9th.

No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 14.

OCT...Total Rainfall 2·74in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 1·26in., date October 25th.

No. of days on which 0·01in., or more fell = 14.

NOV...Total Rainfall 5·90in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 1·02in., date November 11th.

No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 20.

DEC...Total Rainfall 6·49in.

Greatest fall in 24 hours 1·19in., date December 17th.

No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 25.

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Total Annual Rainfall.....	45·87ins.	38·80ins.	52·21ins.
Total No. of days on which rain fell..	212	209	217

RAINFALL AT GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, 1914.

Total 23·86ins.

Number of wet days 173

BIRTHS.

During the year 1,168 births have been registered within the Borough, of which eight belonged to other districts. By deducting these eight births the number will be reduced to 1,160, to which must be added two births which have occurred in other districts, thus bringing the corrected number of births to 1,162.

Of this number 589 were boys and 573 were girls, representing a birth rate of 19.62 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 20.06 per 1,000 in the preceding year. The corrected number of births shows a decrease of 25 as compared with the previous year, but is 115 below the mean number for the ten years 1904-1913.

The birth rate (not only of the Borough, but of the whole country) continues to give cause for great anxiety. The excess of births over deaths during 1914 was only 198. The birth rate for the Borough compares unfavourably with that of similar Lancashire towns such as Bootle and Wigan, with rates of 31.7 and 29.18 respectively.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000.
Moorside	293	20.43
East	244	19.03
Church	179	25.68
Redvales... ..	176	15.80
Elton	270	19.36

Thirty-nine of the above births were illegitimate, as compared with forty-two in the previous year, being apportioned to the wards as follows :—

Moorside	5 {	(1 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse).
East	8 {	(3 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse).
Church... ..	13 {	(1 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse).
Redvales	6	
Elton	7	
	—	
Total	39	

MARRIAGES.

The total number of marriages celebrated in the Bury Union during the year 1914 was 1,215, being a decrease of 31 as compared with the preceding year. The quarterly returns of the marriages solemnised in the Bury district in the year 1914 are summarised as follows :—

	Church of England	Before Authorised Persons	Before Registrars	Total
March Quarter, 1914	108	37	64	209
June Quarter, 1914... ..	209	89	85	383
September Quarter, 1914 ...	204	79	99	382
December Quarter, 1914 ...	127	40	74	241
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	648	245	322	1215
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DEATHS.

During the year 1,059 deaths have been registered in the Borough, being an increase of 57 as compared with the preceding year. Of the deaths, 206 occurred in the Union Workhouse, 49 in the Infirmary, 17 in the Florence Nightingale Hospital, and six in the Robinson Kay Home.

Of the 1,059 deaths, 137 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough, 50 being from Heywood, 33 from Radcliffe, 14 from Ramsbottom, 11 from Whitefield, 11 from Tottington, eight from Bury Rural, and one each from Blackburn, Dukinfield, Ireland, Kent, Pendleton, Preston, Rochdale, Southport, Stoneclough, and Worcestershire.

By excluding these 137 deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 922, to which must be added the 42 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other towns. The corrected number of deaths of Bury residents is thus brought to 964, which is more by 45 than the previous year, and is 25 above the mean number for the ten years 1904-1913.

The death rate is equal to 16.28 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 15.53 per 1,000 in the previous year, and compares unfavourably with the rate (15.0 per 1,000) for the 97 great towns of England and Wales.

Of the 964 persons who died, 465 were males and 499 were females, the rate of mortality being 16.61 and 15.97 respectively to every 1,000 persons of each sex living.

The increase in the number of deaths is due chiefly to the increased mortality from such diseases as Cancer, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia.

The lowest death rates are recorded in Redvales Ward (12.90), Elton Ward (14.55), and Moorside Ward (15.48), whilst the highest rates were in Church Ward (21.09) and East Ward (19.35).

The following table shows the natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths during the past 20 years (1895-1914) :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1895	1710	1414	296
1896	1454	1162	292
1897	1520	1099	421
1898	1483	1057	426
1899	1439	1061	378
1900	1390	1108	282
1901	1272	975	297
1902	1214	955	259
1903	1329	1030	299
1904	1383	1003	380
1905	1271	964	307
1906	1336	1001	335
1907	1336	939	397
1908	1377	939	438
1909	1226	965	261
1910	1235	868	367
1911	1190	954	236
1912	1230	838	392
1913	1187	919	268
1914	1162	964	198
Total.....	26744	20215	6529

District Mortality Rates.—The following table shows clearly the difference as regards the mortality rates in the various Wards :—

POPULATION, ACREAGE, AND DEATH RATES IN THE
VARIOUS WARDS.

WARD.	Estim'ted Popula- tion to middle of 1914.	Acreage.	Persons per Acre.	Total Deaths	*Death Rate per 1000.	Mortality per 1000 Living.				
						Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Cancer.
Moorside	14342	1534	9.35	222	15.48	1.25	0.56	0.35	4.04	1.33
East.....	12817	786	16.31	248	19.35	1.09	1.72	0.86	4.44	1.56
Church	6971	253	27.56	147	21.09	1.57	1.57	0.14	5.74	0.86
Redvales	11138	1239	8.99	144	12.90	0.89	0.72	0.09	2.87	0.81
Elton ..	13945	2042	6.83	203	14.55	1.08	1.15	0.36	2.37	1.01
Totals	59213	5854	10.12	964	16.28	1.15	1.09	0.38	3.71	1.16

*Deaths occurring in Public Institutions have been relegated to the Ward to which the person belonged; deaths within the Borough of persons usually resident outside are here excluded, and correction is made for persons dying without the Borough, but usually resident within.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes { Certified	944	142	35	34	25	33	139	251	285	283
{ Uncertified ..	20	4	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	..
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	8	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	11
Whooping Cough	15	6	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup....	6	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Influenza	18	1	..	..	..	..	3	9	5	4
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).....	65	1	..	..	1	11	33	19	..	11
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	8	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	15	3	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	5
Cancer, Malignant Disease	69	..	..	..	..	..	13	29	27	15
Rheumatic Fever.....	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ..	120	2	1	1	2	4	20	49	41	26
Bronchitis	115	19	2	..	1	1	6	34	52	14
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	98	15	10	7	4	6	12	25	19	29
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	36	23	4	2	1	..	1	3	2	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Alcoholism.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	15	..	..	1	..	1	3	7	3	3
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	6	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	53	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides	30	1	3	1	3	4	7	6	5	23
Suicides	16	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	3	1
Other Defined Diseases ..	154	17	2	4	1	2	27	51	50	59
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	99	4	..	1	1	1	1	9	82	63
	964	146	35	34	25	33	144	256	291	283
Sub-Entries included in above figures.										
Pneumonia, other than Broncho Pneumonia.....	61	3	4	2	3	6	12	20	11	22

INFANT MORTALITY, 1914.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes { Certified	19	5	8	5	37	27	34	18	26	142
Uncertified	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	6
Diphtheria and Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	5
Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .....	..	..	1	1	2	5	5	4	3	19
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	15
Diarrhoea .....	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	3	9
Enteritis .....	..	1	..	..	1	4	3	1	5	14
Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Suffocation, overlying .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Malformations .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	15	3	5	3	26	5	3	..	..	34
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus ..	..	..	1	..	1	6	6	1	..	14
Other Causes	3	1	1	..	5	5	2	..	3	15
	21	5	8	5	39	29	34	18	26	146

Nett Births in the year	{	Legitimate ..1123
	{	Illegitimate . 39

Nett Deaths in the year of	{	Legitimate Infants	..139
		Illegitimate Infants	.. 7

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transfer-able Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Transfer-able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
			Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	Number	Rate.	
1909	...	59234	1226	.....	*20·61	1063	17·94	115	17	*156	*129	965	16·29
1910	...	59409	1235	.....	*20·79	982	16·53	124	10	*154	*124	868	14·61
1911	...	58665	1204	1190	20·28	1060	18·07	129	23	200	168	954	16·26
1912	...	59106	1240	1230	20·81	940	15·90	143	41	138	112	838	14·18
1913	...	59159	1191	1187	20·06	1002	16·94	122	39	168	141	919	15·53
1914	...	59213	1168	1162	19·62	1059	17·88	137	42	146	125	964	16·28

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)

* Uncorrected.

5925.

.....

Total population at all ages59040

Number of inhabited houses13919

Average number of persons per house ...4·24

At Census of 1911.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1914 and Previous Years.

SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.																						
BURY (whole district).				NORTH.				SOUTH.				ELTON.										
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.										
1904	58450	1383	1003	226	26405	649	434	111	17946	402	330	66	14099	332	239	49						
1905	58594	1271	964	184	26468	610	456	99	17992	389	311	49	14134	272	197	36						
1906	58744	1336	1001	236	26536	632	461	105	18038	380	332	82	14170	324	208	49						
1907	58901	1336	939	181	26607	614	439	84	18085	413	294	49	14209	309	206	48						
1908	59064	1377	939	178	26681	640	425	86	18135	370	310	50	14248	367	204	42						
1909	59234	1226	965	159	26757	598	456	74	18187	381	313	46	14290	247	196	39						
1910	59409	1235	868	154	26835	595	409	78	18242	338	287	41	14332	302	172	35						
1911	58665	1190	954	200	26908	564	489	116	17942	344	274	47	13815	282	191	37						
1912	59106	1230	838	138	26520	592	370	68	18427	356	277	41	14159	282	191	29						
1913	59159	1187	919	168	27134	552	390	86	18093	357	314	44	13932	278	215	38						
Averages of Years 1904 to 1913																						
1914	59213	1162	964	146	27159	537	470	75	18109	355	291	45	13945	270	203	26						

Mortality at Different Age Periods.—Of the 964 deaths :—

146	occurred in children under one year of age.....	15.15	per cent.
35	occurred between the ages of 1 and 2 years....	3.63	„
34	„ „ 2 and 5 years....	3.53	„
25	„ „ 5 and 15 years....	2.59	„
33	„ „ 15 and 25 years....	3.42	„
144	„ „ 25 and 45 years....	14.93	„
256	„ „ 45 and 65 years....	26.56	„
291	occurred in persons over 65 years of age.....	30.19	„
		100.00	

Infectious Diseases (including Influenza).—The percentage of deaths from the infectious diseases (8.92) is 3.05 per cent. lower than in the preceding year. This decrease is due chiefly to the decrease in the number of deaths from Measles and Diarrhœa. It will be seen on reference to the appended table the percentage of deaths compares favourably with the percentage for the previous years :—

PERCENTAGE:									
1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
9.23	11.59	9.09	9.09	7.25	8.06	13.52	6.92	11.97	8.92

Diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Phthisis) :—220 deaths have been attributed to various diseases of the respiratory organs, which is an increase of 43 deaths as compared with the preceding year.

Of these deaths 115 (or 52.27 per cent. of the total 220) were attributed to Bronchitis, being an increase of 24 deaths, as compared with the number (91) in the preceding year. The following table shows the age periods at which deaths from Bronchitis were recorded :—

Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 upwards
19	2	—	1	1	6	34	52

Pneumonia caused 98 deaths, as compared with 83 deaths in the previous year. Of this number, 37 cases were due to Broncho Pneumonia and 61 to other forms. The following table shows the ward distribution and the age periods at which these deaths were recorded :—

Wards.	Under 1.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up-wards	Totals.
Moorside	3	2	2	2	2	3	6	5	25
East	5	4	2	2	1	2	8	2	26
Church	4	2	1	—	—	2	3	7	19
Redvales	2	—	2	—	—	4	4	1	13
Elton.....	1	2	—	—	3	1	4	4	15
Totals.....	15	10	7	4	6	12	25	19	98

Phthisis caused 65 deaths, making a total of 285 deaths from respiratory diseases, as compared with 237 deaths in the previous year.

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases in each of the preceding ten years :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Bronchitis.....	118	90	93	100	75	117	77	84	75	91
Pneumonia	56	75	59	58	66	104	56	72	64	83
Oth'r Respirat'ry Diseases	8	15	8	7	7	7	2	15	7	3
Phthisis	97	78	74	66	63	71	73	57	77	60
Totals.....	279	253	234	231	211	299	208	228	223	237

LONGEVITY.

Deaths of Persons over 60 Years of age.—The deaths of persons over 60 years of age were equal to 37.55 of the total deaths, as compared with 33.62 per cent. in the preceding year.

The number of deaths attributed to **old age** was 85, an increase of 17 as compared with the previous year. The following table gives the number of deaths attributed to old age, and the percentage to the total number of deaths; also a comparison with each of the ten preceding years :—

YEAR.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
No. of Deaths	73	72	66	77	72	94	98	92	75	68	85
Per cent. of Total Deaths	7.27	7.48	6.59	8.20	7.60	9.74	11.29	9.64	8.95	7.40	8.82

INQUESTS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

During the year the causes of death of 74 Bury residents were investigated by the District Coroner (Mr. S. F. Butcher). In 54 instances it was found advisable to hold an inquest, and of this number 34 related to the bodies of males and 20 to the bodies of females. In 20 cases a public enquiry was dispensed with.

The following is a classification of the sex and age periods :—

	Males.	Females.
Under one year of age	—	2
Over one and under two years of age...	3	—
Over two and under five years of age ...	—	1
Over five and under 15 years of age... ..	4	—
Over 15 and under 25 years of age	2	2
Over 25 and under 45 years of age... ..	8	4
Over 45 and under 65 years of age... ..	11	5
Over 65 years of age	6	6
	—	—
Total	34	20
	—	—

The verdicts of the Coroner's Juries, and the wards to which the deceased belonged, are shown in the table :—

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton.
Natural Causes	2	—	1	5	3
Accident	10	2	1	7	8
Suicide	4	3	2	2	2
Found drowned	—	1	—	—	—
Misadventure... ..	—	—	—	1	—

Among those certified as due to Natural Causes, five deaths were returned as being due to Syncope or diseases of the Heart.

Of those due to Accident, thirteen were due to falls, seven to being run over, three to burns, three to drowning, one to suffocation, and one resulted from choking.

Of the Suicides, six were by hanging, five by drowning, one by poison, and one by cut throat.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of uncertified deaths (i.e., deaths which had not been certified by a medical man, or cases in which the Coroner considered an inquest unnecessary) was 20, ten being of males and ten of females.

The following shows the age periods, and the wards to which the deceased belonged :—

	Ages 0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards
Moorside ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
East	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Church	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Redvales ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Elton	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

Annual Rate of Mortality compared with other Towns.

The following table compares the Birth Rate and certain Death Rates of Bury with other manufacturing towns :—

TOWN.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Birth Rate per 1000.	* Death Rate per 1000.	Zymotic Death Rate per 1000.	Phthisis Death Rate per 1000.	Other Tubercu- lous Diseases Rate per 1000	Cancer Death Rate per 1000.	Other Respira- tory Diseases.	Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1000.	Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.
Accrington...	45775	19·31	13·98	1·09	0·87	0·48	1·07	2·40	—	118
Blackburn ...	134323	20·8	14·9	0·71	0·92	0·22	0·99	3·26	0·44	116
Bolton	185247	22·1	15·8	1·66	0·90	0·29	0·93	2·99	0·73	118
Bootle.....	73230	31·7	17·0	2·31	1·17	0·37	0·94	3·81	1·39	123
Burnley	110040	23·5	16·4	2·49	1·02	0·26	0·86	3·77	0·89	158
Bury	59213	19·62	16·28	1·15	1·09	0·38	1·16	3·71	0·61	125
Carlisle	52530	23·0	15·5	1·0	1·3	0·6	1·2	1·8	0·59	122
Crewe	45964	22·7	11·7	0·61	0·73	0·21	0·97	0·23	0·41	88
Darwen	41038	18·64	14·49	0·44	0·76	0·31	1·09	3·11	0·44	119
Eccles	48200	21·6	13·09	0·99	1·1	0·2	0·8	2·2	0·5	105
Halifax	102000	17·5	15·0	0·81	1·20	0·35	1·34	2·2	0·38	103
Heywood ...	27100	20·40	17·89	0·66	1·18	0·55	0·73	3·57	0·11	135
Lancaster ...	38593	20·49	13·19	0·46	1·39	0·32	0·93	1·81	0·20	86
Leigh	45500	26·92	15·75	1·69	0·83	0·35	0·74	3·12	0·94	115
Oldham	151044	23·0	17·8	2·5	1·2	0·3	1·0	3·3	0·4	136
Ramsbottom	15500	18·00	16·18	0·77	0·84	0·45	1·68	3·10	0·77	93
Rochdale	94320	19·9	17·3	1·70	1·04	0·40	1·12	2·88	0·45	130
St. Helens ...	100775	33·31	18·43	1·62	1·12	0·64	0·72	3·93	0·97	138
Stockport ...	126040	21·64	15·11	1·18	1·19	0·46	1·15	2·94	0·71	124
Wallasey ...	85000	21·7	12·8	0·5	0·75	0·29	1·2	2·3	0·3	90
Whitefield ...	7036	17·6	13·3	0·28	0·99	—	0·85	2·9	0·28	121
Wigan.	92868	29·18	17·09	2·38	0·95	0·31	0·64	4·13	1·25	139

* Corrected.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Number of births during the year	1,162
Number of deaths of children under one year of age...	146
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 births	125

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year 1914 shows a decrease of 16 compared with the corresponding rate for 1913. This is a reduction of 17 on the mean rate for the preceding ten years. The decrease is due chiefly to the smaller number of deaths from diarrhœa, there having been only 23 deaths of children under one year of age from this disease, compared with 37 during 1913.

During the summer months of the year special visits were paid by the Health Visitor to the homes of the babies who were being bottle-fed, in order to advise mothers where necessary on the feeding and care of their infants during this period of the year. In addition close attention was also given to scavenging, and the frequent removal of household refuse, as the latter branch of work bears an important part in the prevention of summer Diarrhœa.

It will be seen on referring to page 30 that the number of breast-fed children shows a decrease and the number of bottle-fed infants an increase as compared with the respective numbers for the previous year.

The Infant Mortality for the Borough continues far too high, but this is very difficult to remedy, as it is attributed to so many causes. Out of 146 deaths of children under one year of age 52 were due to congenital debility, malformations, and premature birth.

In the poorer parts of the town it is very evident that the infants do not receive the necessary care and attention, often being neglected, scantily clothed, and given unsuitable food, which in many cases is contaminated by dust, dirt, &c. This contamination is to be attributed to the fact that the tenants have no place other than the living-room in which to store the food.

On reference to the table on page 19, it will be seen that 21 deaths (or 14.38 per cent.) occurred during the first week after birth, and 39 (or 26.71 per cent.) occurred during the first month.

Deaths from Zymotic diseases show a decrease as compared with the previous year, viz., 29 compared with 43 deaths in 1913.

Deaths from Respiratory diseases show an increase of seven compared with the previous year, 19 being due to Bronchitis, 12 to Broncho-Pneumonia, and three to Pneumonia.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants per 1,000 births in Bury during the past eleven years :—

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average 10 years	1914
163	146	177	135	129	129	124	168	112	141	142	125

Infant Mortality for the whole of England and Wales (1914)...	105
For the 97 Great Towns ...	114
For the 145 Smaller Towns ...	104
For England and Wales (less the 242 towns) ...	93
For Bury ...	125

From the list below it will be observed that as regards Infant Mortality Bury compares favourably with other Lancashire towns.

Infant Mortalities.—Chief Lancashire Towns :—

Accrington ...	117	Bury ...	125
Ashton-under-Lyne..	183	Darwen ...	119
Blackburn ...	116	Oldham ...	136
Bolton ...	118	Rochdale...	130
Bootle ...	123	St. Helens ...	138
Burnley ...	158	Wigan ...	139

CAUSES OF DEATH.—**Zymotic Diseases** have caused 29 deaths, five being due to Whooping Cough, one to Diphtheria, and 23 to Diarrhœa. The chief decrease is shown in the number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Measles. The number of infant deaths from

Diarrhœa during the last ten years in Bury is apportioned as follows :—23 in 1914, 37 in 1913, 11 in 1912, 45 in 1911, 19 in 1910, 12 in 1909, 20 in 1908, 11 in 1907, 43 in 1906, and 33 in 1905.

Respiratory Diseases.—These were responsible for 34 deaths (as compared with 27 deaths in 1913), and of these 19 were due to Bronchitis, 12 to Broncho Pneumonia, and three to Pneumonia (other forms).

Tuberculous Diseases.—The Tuberculous diseases show a slight increase. The number of deaths was six, as compared with three in 1913, five in 1912, six in 1911, seven in 1910, four in 1909, nine in 1908, seven in 1907, and 11 in 1906.

Remaining Causes.—The chief remaining causes of death were :—

Premature Birth	34
Convulsions... ..	5
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	14
Congenital Defects	1

An analysis of the deaths at the various age periods is given on page 19.

Inquests.—During the year the Coroner (Mr. S. F. Butcher) enquired into the cause of death in two instances (two females), the ages of the children being five minutes, and three months. The causes of death were returned as follows :—“ Accident ” 1, “ Natural Causes ” 1.

Uncertified Deaths.—In four instances the Coroner deemed the holding of an inquest unnecessary, the cause of death in each case being returned as due to “ Natural Causes.”

Illegitimacy.—3.36 per cent. of the total births were illegitimate, and of the total deaths of children under one year of age 4.8 per cent. were of illegitimate children, as compared with 9.1 per cent. in 1913. The infant mortality among legitimate children was 123 per 1,000 births, whereas among illegitimate children it was 179 per 1,000 births.

Occupation of Mother.—Of the mothers of the 146 fatal cases :—

81 were occupied only with house duties (55.48 per cent.).

65 were engaged as either mill workers or otherwise employed away from home (44.52 per cent.).

In 1913 the percentage of mill workers was 52.38, and of home workers 47.62.

The following table shows the increase or decrease in the number of the mothers of fatal cases who are employed outside the home :—

Year	Deaths	Infant Mortality	Mothers occupied		Doubtful
			(a) Outside Home	(b) At Home	
1901	213	166	60 (28%)	117	36
1902	156	128	41 (26%)	106	9
1903	231	174	76 (33%)	135	20
1904	226	163	71 (31%)	128	27
1905	184	146	71 (38%)	113	—
1906	236	177	139 (59%)	97	—
1907	181	135	25 (62%)	56	—
1908	178	129	63 (35%)	115	—
1909	159	129	93 (58%)	66	—
1910	154	124	100 (58%)	54	—
1911	200	168	123 (61%)	77	—
1912	138	112	84 (60%)	54	—
1913	168	141	88 (52%)	80	—
1914	146	125	65 (44%)	81	—

Insurance.—87, or 59.59 per cent., of the infants who died were insured, as compared with 55.95 per cent. in the year 1913.

Influence of Feeding on Infant Mortality.—During the year the following information was obtained as to the method of feeding of 1,143, or 98.36 per cent., of the 1,162 infants born. Of these :

788	were breast-fed,	amongst which were 26 deaths, i.e., 3.30%
191	„ bottle-fed	40 „ „ 20.94%
140	„ breast and bottle-fed	6 „ „ 4.29%
12	„ spoon-fed	9 „ „ 75.00%

12 died within 24 hours of birth.

Of the 146 deaths which have been recorded of children under one year of age, the following is an analysis of the nature of feeding :—

72, or 49.32 per cent., were bottle-fed.

39, or 26.71 per cent., were fed naturally.

4, or 2.74 per cent., were partly breast and partly bottle fed.

15, or 10.27 per cent., were spoon-fed.

16, or 10.96 per cent., died almost immediately after birth.

District Mortality.

		Infant Deaths		Births		Deaths per 1000 births
Bury North	{ Moorside Ward	31	...	293	...	106
	{ East Ward	44	...	244	...	180
Bury South	{ Church Ward... ..	23	...	179	...	128
	{ Redvales Ward	22	...	176	...	125
Elton Ward		26	...	270	...	96
Whole Borough		146		1,162		125

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

The above Act was adopted at a meeting of the Town Council held on February 8th, 1908, and the consent of the Local Government Board having been obtained, came into operation on April 8th of that year.

Under the Notification of Births Act of 1907, 1,139 births were notified, 929 being notified by midwives, 194 by medical practitioners, and 16 by parents or other persons. Of the total number of births notified, 36 were returned as being “still-born,” of which 28 were notified by midwives and eight by medical practitioners.

The effect of the above measure cannot but tend to have a beneficial effect from a health point of view. Especially is this the case with regard to the feeding and care of infants, as the Health Visitors are thus able at an earlier stage, where necessary, to give such information with regard to feeding, &c., as may be desired.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in recording my appreciation of the valuable assistance which has been rendered, especially by the medical practitioners and midwives of the Borough, to the Health Department, by the promptitude with which the notifications have been made, thus tending towards the efficient and satisfactory working of this Act.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A. INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT, 1899.

Number of cases	376
Number of deaths	17

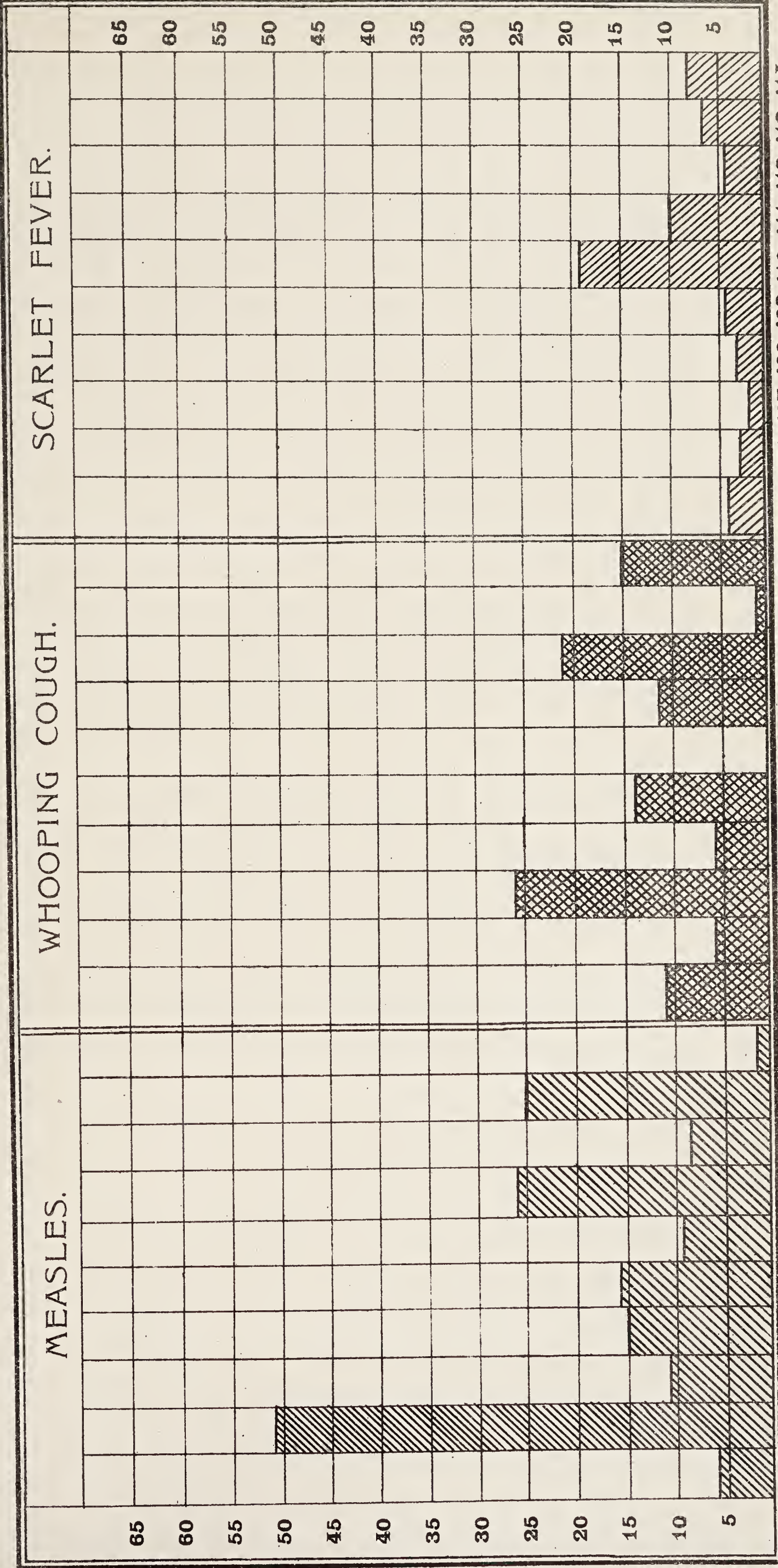
During the year 1914 the cases notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act number 376, or 19 above the average for the preceding ten years. With regard to Scarlet Fever, there was a decrease of 43 cases notified as compared with the year 1913; the number notified (253) is 24 above the annual average for the previous ten years. The cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup show an increase of 10 on the average number of notifications during the past ten years.

As compared with 1913, Scarlet Fever shows a decrease of 43, Enteric Fever an increase of one, Erysipelas an increase of 8, and Diphtheria an increase of 7. The total number of deaths from the notifiable infectious diseases was 17, as compared with 10 in 1912, 18 in 1911, 33 in 1910, 15 in 1909, 21 in 1908, 23 in 1907, and 20 in 1906.

356 visits have been made by Inspector Mitchell to houses in which cases of infectious diseases have occurred.

The procedure which has been carried out during past years has still been continued, viz., of visiting the home as early as possible after receipt of the notification, and arranging for the patient to be isolated at the Hospital, or at the home in cases where a separate room could be used, providing the house was not used for business purposes. If the patient is kept at home, the

DEATHS IN BURY DURING TEN YEARS, 1905-1914.



1905 '06 '07 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 1905 '06 '07 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14

person in charge is advised as to the best methods to adopt to prevent the spread of the infection and as to disinfection, the house being re-visited during the period of convalescence. When the patient is removed the walls of the room are sprayed with a solution of formalin and afterwards fumigated with the fumes of formaldehyde. The sanitary condition of the house is noted, and a report on each case is submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

B. OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—1,289 notifications were received from school authorities of cases of suspected Measles, Whooping Cough, &c., as compared with 778 in 1913, 695 in 1912, 1,074 in 1911, 589 in 1910, 989 in 1909, 653 in 1908, 730 in 1907, and 1,081 in 1906. Owing to the pressure of work, however, it was only possible to visit 608 of the 1,289 cases notified. Of these 608 suspected Infectious Diseases, 306 were cases of suspected Measles (258 verified), 42 Chicken-pox (27 verified), 118 Mumps (96 verified), 13 Ringworm (11 verified), and 126 Whooping Cough (96 verified).

The notified cases of Measles show a decrease of 170, and Whooping Cough an increase of 120, as compared with their respective numbers in 1913. The number of deaths from Measles was 2, a decrease of 23, and from Whooping Cough 15 deaths occurred, as compared with one death in 1913.

The advantage of school notification is to be seen in the fact that out of 608 such notifications visited during the year, as many as 531 cases were verified as suffering from the disease.

Table showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1891 to 1914.

DISEASE.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Smallpox			12	28		1				5	37	59	25	33	1					30			
Scarlet Fever	255	272	359	449	160	365	262	148	236	432	179	156	156	261	197	90	40	98	389	564	220	139	296
Diphtheria and Membran'us Croup	34	36	34	42	32	27	27	24	45	18	78	182	107	73	55	35	48	52	59	44	44	13	66
Enteric Fever	88	41	76	76	70	41	59	56	45	40	47	33	37	22	33	33	18	15	9	18	25	6	7
Continued Fever....	1		9	30	8	8	13	15	12	11	9	5	2	1	3	3	1	2					1
Typhus Fever.....		2		10				1															
Cholera																							
Puerperal Fever..	5	3	4	13	4	2	5	6	8	15	7	11	2	11	4	11	14	9	5	4	6	6	6
Measles	360																						
Whooping Cough..	45																						
Erysipelas										34	15	20	20	10	46	42	35	26	38	40	32	41	28
Chickenpox															79								
*Polio-myelitis....																						2	
*Cerebro-Spinal Fever																							
†Ophthalmia Neonatorum..																						1	4
TOTALS....	788	354	494	648	274	444	366	250	346	555	335	444	383	403	450	215	156	202	500	670	357	208	408

* Made notifiable on September 1st, 1912. † Made notifiable on July 15th, 1912.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.								Total Cases notified in each locality.			No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each locality.			Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							Registration Sub-District.			North.	South.	Elton.	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up-wards.	North.	South.	Elton.				
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	59	..	22	22	9	5	1	..	32	14	13	17	11	6	3
Erysipelas	36	..	1	3	2	16	10	4	22	11	3	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	253	..	53	174	20	5	1	..	185	44	24	143	32	18	191
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever.....	8	..	1	..	2	3	2	..	2	2	4	2	1	3	..
Relapsing Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-myelitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	4	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	376	15	77	200	35	31	14	4	252	75	49	162	44	27	235

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease Notified in each Month of the Year.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-myelitis.
January	60	10	2	...	...	3	...	1	...
February	53	10	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
March	22	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
April	13	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
May	20	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	17	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
July	14	4	...	...	1	1	...	4	...
August	6	2	...	...	1	5	...	1	...
September	10	8	1	...	...	5	...	2	1
October	20	7	2	...	...	5	...	1	...
November	11	3	...	...	1	8	...	2	...
December	7	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	253	59	8	...	4	36	...	15	1

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED IN EACH
QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1914.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continu'd Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Ophthal- mia Neo- natorum.	Poliomy- elitis.
QUARTER.								
1st	135	23	2	...	1	6	2	...
2nd	50	11	3	...	...	3	3	...
3rd	30	14	1	...	2	11	7	1
4th	38	11	2	...	1	16	3	...
TOTALS.....	253	59	8	...	4	36	15	1

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1914.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continu'd Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Poliomy- elitis.	Erysip- elas.	Ophthal- mia Neo- natorum.
Moorside	108	21	...	...	1	...	13	4
East.....	77	11	2	...	2	1	9	3
Church	18	2	...	...	...	...	6	3
Redvales.....	26	12	2	...	...	...	5	1
Elton	24	13	4	...	1	...	3	4
TOTALS.....	253	59	8	...	4	1	36	15

CASES REMOVED TO THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL FROM
THE VARIOUS WARDS.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Poliomy- elitis.	Erysip- elas.	Ophthal- mia Neo- natorum.
Moorside ...	80	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
East	61	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Church	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redvales	16	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
Elton	19	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	193	34	6	...	...	...	...	...

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases notified	253
Number of deaths	8
Case Mortality	3.16%

The number of cases notified shows a decrease of 43 as compared with the number (296) notified in the previous year. It will be seen on referring to the undermentioned table that 135 cases were notified during the first quarter of the year. The notifications are more by 24 than the average number (229) notified during the ten preceding years (1904-1913).

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Notifications	135	50	30	38
Deaths... ..	5	1	2	—

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton
Notifications... ..	108	77	18	26	24
Deaths	2	3	—	2	1

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

The youngest case notified was 12 months old, and the oldest 33 years.

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	over 65	Total
Notifications.. — ...	53	174	20	5	1	—	—	253
Deaths	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	8

ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.—Of the 253 cases notified, 193, or 76.28 per cent., were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—It was not found necessary to close any of the schools in the Borough on account of this disease, as in no instance was a school infection sufficiently marked to call for any other measure than exclusion of scholars.

It will be seen from the chart on opposite page that the disease was most prevalent during the first quarter of the year.

Throughout the course of the year the disease was generally of a very mild type. There can be no doubt that school life plays a very important part in the spread of Scarlet Fever and other infectious diseases. The present method of fixing teachers' salaries and payment of grants is far from satisfactory from a Public Health standpoint. Another matter to which I should like to draw attention is that of giving prizes to children for regular attendance. There must be a great tendency under the present system for children to be in attendance at school when they are not really fit.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Number of cases notified	59
Number of deaths	6

Fifty-nine cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup have been notified during the year, as compared with 66 during the year 1913, 13 in 1912, 44 in 1911, 44 in 1910, 59 in 1909, 52 in 1908, 48 in 1907, 35 in 1906, 55 in 1905, 73 in 1904, and 107 in 1903.

Six deaths have been recorded, representing a mortality rate of 0.10 per 1,000, as compared with eight deaths and a rate of 0.14 per 1,000 in the preceding year.

Of the 59 cases, 34 were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. The admissions to hospital constitute 57.63 per cent. of the total cases notified, as compared with 68.18 per cent. in 1913, 53.84 per cent. in 1912, 63.63 per cent. in 1911, 56.80 per cent. in 1910, 61.02 in 1909, and 51.92 per cent. in 1908.

Of the 34 cases admitted to the hospital, one, or 2.94 per cent., proved fatal. Of the cases treated at home five, or 14.71 per cent., died.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
10	10	3	6	5	—	4	2	8	7	3	1	59

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Cases... ..	23	11	14	11	59
Deaths	2	2	1	1	6

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Total
Cases	21	11	2	12	13	59
Deaths	2	1	—	2	1	6
Removed to hospital	11	6	3	8	6	34

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	Total.
Cases	—	22	22	9	5	1	59
Deaths	—	2	2	2	—	—	6

ANTITOXIN.—Towards the end of the year 1910 sanction was obtained from the Council to supply the medical practitioners of the district with Antitoxin free, for patients suffering from Diphtheria within the Borough. It is gratifying to note that not only the curative but the prophylactic use of the serum is practised by medical men in the Borough, who have under their care the families whose members have been infected or exposed to infection.

CASE MORTALITY IN

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Hospital cases	2.94	8.89	14.28	7.14	28.00
Home treated cases.	14.71	8.89	—	18.75	5.26

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. — 58 swabs from doubtful cases were sent for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, with the following results :—

5 gave positive results for Diphtheria bacilli.

53 gave negative results.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—Owing to the prevalence of Diphtheria in the Bury Rural District of Bircle, it was found advisable to close Bircle School (Mixed and Infants' Departments), which is in the County Borough of Bury, from April 20th to May 1st.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Cases notified	8
Deaths	1

Notifications of eight cases of Enteric Fever were received at the Health Office during the year, as compared with seven cases in the preceding year. The following are the number of cases which have been notified during the previous ten years :—

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
32 ...	33 ...	33 ...	18 ...	15 ...	9 ...	18 ...	25 ...	6 ...	7

Of the eight cases, six were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. One of the notified cases proved fatal, which was treated in the Hospital.

The monthly incidence was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Notifications	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	8
Deaths... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

AGE PERIODS.

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	over 65	Total.
Notifications	—	1	—	2	3	2	—	8
Deaths	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Total
Notifications	—	2	—	2	4	8
Deaths... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1

SEX INCIDENCE.—Of the cases notified, there were five males and three females.

SANITARY CONDITION OF INFECTED PROPERTY.—The general sanitary conditions of the dwellings and surroundings of the eight cases are summarised in the table on the next page.

From this it will be seen that three of the eight infected houses were provided with privy middens, and five with fresh water closets.

CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Cases in same house or vicinity.	Nature of Closet Accommodation.	Condition of			REMARKS.
					Yard.	Drains.	Closet or Ashpit.	
1	F.	36	None	W.C.	None	Good	Ashpit cleared weekly	Mussels eaten previous to illness Sister and Brother
2	M.	57	None	W.C.	Good order	Good	Ashpit cleared weekly	
3	F.	19	See Case No. 4	W.C.	Good order	Good	Ashpit cleared weekly	
4	M.	24	See Case No. 3	W.C.	Good order	Good	Ashpit cleared weekly	
5	M.	37	None	W.C.	Good order	Good	Ashpit cleared weekly	
6	M.	39	None	P. & A.	Good order, only part flagged	Good on surface	Ashpit cleared when necessary	
7	M.	4	None	P. & A.	Good order	Good	Ashpit cleared monthly	
8	F.	45	None	P. & A.	Good order	Good	Ashpit cleared monthly	

W.C.—Water Closet.

P. & A.—Privy Ashpit or Privy Midden.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS.—Specimens of blood of 20 cases of suspected Typhoid Fever were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, with the following results :—

Three gave positive results to Widal's test.

Seventeen gave negative results.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply was directly from the public service in all the cases, and in no case was there any evidence of pollution.

MILK SUPPLY.—In no case was infection by this channel discovered.

SHELLFISH.—In one case there was a history of shellfish having been eaten a few days previous to the onset of the disease.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—These, for some years now, have consisted generally in (i.) Isolation (a) at home, or (b) in hospital. (ii.) Disinfection or destruction of stools. In the case of patients treated at home, special pails are supplied by the Health Department for the reception of the excreta of patients. The pails are removed frequently and their contents burnt at the destructor. (iii.) Thorough disinfection of house, bedding, &c. (iv.) Disinfection of sanitary conveniences attached to the infected houses. (v.) Examination of drains, and defects if found, are remedied. (vi.) Conversion of midden ash-pits, where these exist in connection with infected houses, to the water-carriage system. The last remedy is, in my opinion, a most important one in the prevention of the future spread of the disease. (vii.) The possibility of individuals acting as "carriers" of the infection is kept in mind. As these individuals may be an active source of infection to others, without themselves actually suffering from the disease, their supervision and education receive the necessary attention.

ERYSIPELAS.

Number of cases notified	36
Number of deaths	0

During the year 36 cases of Erysipelas were notified, being an increase of eight cases as compared with the number (28) in the previous year. No deaths were attributed to this disease, as compared with no deaths in the previous year.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Total
Notifications	13	9	6	5	3	36

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Notifications... ..	6	3	11	16	36

AGE INCIDENCE.

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 up	Total
Notifications	—	1	3	2	16	10	4	36

SEX.—As last year the incidence was greatest amongst females, 24 females and 12 males being attacked.

The regions of the body affected were as follows:—

Face 30 cases.

Legs and arms 6 „

The majority of the cases occurred secondarily to some neglected injury, as a cut, scratch, or bruise.

On notification of the disease to the Health Department a thorough inspection of the premises is made, this frequently bringing to notice sanitary defects which otherwise would have escaped observation.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Four cases of Puerperal Sepsis have been notified during the year, none of the cases proving fatal, as compared with six cases and three deaths in 1913. All the cases were treated in their own homes. In each case the midwife was interviewed and information obtained as to her mode of procedure for some time before and after any case of Puerperal Fever which had occurred in her practice. The disinfection of her bag and appliances was also carried out in each case.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis) REGULATIONS, 1912.

During the year one case of Acute Poliomyelitis has been notified. The patient was a boy, aged five years, but, owing to the removal of the people from the town immediately after the case was notified, no information was obtained.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Fifteen cases of this disease have been notified during the year, as compared with four cases in the previous year. The youngest child was one day and the eldest six weeks old.

SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The last case notified in the Borough was on May 23rd, 1911.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

Return showing the number of births, deaths (under one year), vaccinations, conscientious objections, and the number unvaccinated for the year ending August 31st, 1914 :—

BOROUGH OF BURY.

	Bury North	Bury South	Elton	Total.
Births	572	357	313	1242
Vaccinated	200	108	76	384
Insusceptible of Vaccination... ..	—	—	—	—
Conscientious Obj'ct'n Certificates	292	154	181	627
Dead, Unvaccinated	48	33	24	105
Postponed by Medical Certificate	8	1	4	13
Removal to districts known	5	9	1	15
Removal to districts unknown ...	11	18	6	35
Unaccounted for	8	34	21	63

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the years 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, and 1907 :

	Year ending August 31st.							
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Number of Births ..	1,242	1,248	1,274	1,282	1,288	1,303	1,433	1,370
Vaccinated	30·92	30·21	34·85	33·39	41·07	40·44	42·08	52·70
Con. objection Cert's	50·48	47·68	44·35	43·14	41·77	41·21	36·14	24·89
Unaccounted for....	5·07	6·57	6·98	5·85	2·64	3·91	4·12	5·47

From the above table it will be seen that the percentage of children Vaccinated shows a slight increase, as compared with the previous year. The percentage of objection certificates granted shows an increase of nearly three per cent.

It is greatly to be regretted that there is so slight an increase in the proportion of vaccinated children in the Borough, as will be seen from the above table. Although the number of children born during the year was 1,242, only 384, or 30.92 per cent., were vaccinated. This state of affairs is most alarming, for if Smallpox should be introduced into the Borough the disease will have every opportunity of spreading. The percentage of Conscientious Objection Certificates has been increasing for many years, and it

is to be regretted that they are so easily obtained. The real value of these "Conscientious Objections" is shown when Small-pox is introduced into the locality. There is then a big rush for vaccination even among the so-called Conscientious Objectors.

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1914.

During the year the Headmasters and Headmistresses of the various schools within the Borough notified the Health Department of 1,289 cases of suspected infectious or Contagious Diseases among the scholars attending their schools.

Owing to the pressure of work, however, it was only possible to visit 608 of the cases. On these being visited, 531 children were found to be suffering from some ailment or other, but Infectious or Contagious Diseases were not the cause of illness in every instance, as several of the children were found only to be suffering from colds, Bronchitis, &c. The following table shows the number of cases notified and the number certified of the various ailments. The instances where no cases are stated as having been notified and some certified is accounted for by the fact that the cases certified were notified under other headings :—

Disease	No. Notified.	No. Certified.
Measles	306	258
Chicken-Pox	42	27
Mumps... ..	118	96
Ringworm	13	11
Whooping Cough	126	96
Impetigo	3	3
Eczema	0	1
Colds	0	13
Swollen Glands... ..	0	5
Influenza	0	8
Bronchitis	0	7
Sore Eyes	0	1
Toothache	0	1
Headache	0	4
	<hr/> 608	<hr/> 531

The number of notifications received from the various schools, and the number certified, during the previous ten years, are shown in the undermentioned table :—

Year	No. Notified.	No. Certified.
1904	1106	931
1905	787	703
1906	1081	945
1907	730	578
1908	653	562
1909	989	846
1910	589	451
1911	1074	989
1912	695	616
1913	778	692

The following are the schools from which notifications were received in the order of number of notifications :—

East Ward Council School.	St. Joseph's School.
Chesham School.	St. Mark's School.
Clerke Street School.	George Street School.
St. Chad's School.	St. Thomas's School.
All Saints' School.	Brunswick School.
Walmersley School.	Warth Fold School.
Holy Trinity School.	St. Paul's (Bell) School.
Elton Council School	St. Paul's (Huntley) School.
Parish Church School.	St. Stephen's School.
St. John's School.	Guardian Angels' School.
St. Peter's School.	Christian Church School.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

During the year the Mixed Departments of two and Infants' Departments of fifteen public elementary schools have been closed at different periods (one on two occasions), on account of the prevalence of Infectious Diseases amongst the scholars.

The following is a list of schools, showing the period during which they were closed and the period of closing :—

School	Department	Period Closed	Disease
Chesham	Infants..	Jan. 16th to Jan. 30th..	Whooping Cough
St. Paul's (Bell)	„ ..	Jan. 20th to Feb. 6th..	Measles
George Street	M. & I..	Jan. 20th to Feb. 6th..	Measles
St. Paul's (Huntley).	Infants..	Jan. 26th to Feb. 13th..	Measles & Whooping
Brunswick	„ ..	Jan. 27th to Feb. 13th..	Measles [Cough
St. Mark's	„ ..	Feb. 3rd to Feb. 20th..	Measles
St. Chad's	„ ..	Feb. 10th to Feb. 27th..	Measles
Guardian Angels' ..	„ ..	Feb. 16th to Feb. 19th..	Measles
St. Paul's (Bell)	„ ..	Feb. 16th to Feb. 27th..	Mumps, Measles and Whooping Cough
St. Peter's	„ ..	Feb. 17th to Mar. 6th..	Measles and Mumps
Walmersley.....	„ ..	Feb. 27th to Mar. 19th..	Measles
Holy Trinity	„ ..	Mar. 2nd to Mar. 20th..	Measles
All Saints'	„ ..	Mar. 6th to Mar. 27th..	Measles
East Ward Council..	„ ..	Mar. 11th to Mar. 31st..	Measles and Whooping
Bircle	M. & I..	Apr. 20th to May 1st..	Diphtheria [Cough

DISINFECTION.

In each case after the closure of a school the walls, desks, floors, &c., have been sprayed with a solution of formalin, special attention being given to the books, &c., used by the scholars.

Mention might also be made of the co-operation of the School Managers with the Health Department in their endeavours to prevent and control infectious diseases. Much valuable assistance has also been rendered by clergymen and others to the Department by not holding classes in the schoolrooms on Sundays during the period of closure of the day school for an infectious disease.

MEASLES.

Number of cases notified by School Authorities	306
Number of deaths	2

Two deaths occurred from Measles during the year, representing a rate of 0.03 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 25 deaths and a rate of 0.42 per 1,000 during the year 1913.

Measles is looked upon far too lightly by parents. It is usually considered a trivial ailment and one which every child must have sooner or later. But when one considers that during the last ten years (1904-13) 193 deaths were caused by Measles alone in Bury, whilst during the same period only 72 deaths were attributed to Scarlet Fever, which is looked upon by the public as a far more dangerous disease, the seriousness of Measles is at once apparent.

Measles is a "preventable disease," but, unfortunately, it is extremely infectious before the rash appears and the true nature of the disease becomes evident. In its earlier stages it resembles a common cold, and thus children are often sent to school in an infective condition. The older the child is when it contracts Measles the better are its chances of recovery.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL CASES.

Moorside	East.	Church	Redvales	Elton	Total			
—	—	1	1	2

MONTHLY RECORD OF DEATHS.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

During the year it was found advisable to close five elementary schools in the Borough, on account of the prevalence of Measles amongst the scholars. The following are particulars of the schools closed :—

School	Department	Period Closed
St. Paul's (Bell)	Infants...	Jan. 20th to Feb. 6th
George Street	M. & I...	Jan. 20th to Feb. 6th
St. Paul's (Huntley) ..	Infants...	Jan. 26th to Feb. 13th...Also Whooping Cough
Brunswick	,,	...Jan. 27th to Feb. 13th
St. Mark's	,,	...Feb. 3rd to Feb. 20th
St. Chad's	,,	...Feb. 10th to Feb. 27th
Guardian Angels' ...	,,	...Feb. 16th to Feb. 19th
St. Paul's (Bell)	,,	...Feb. 16th to Feb. 27th...Also Mumps and Whooping Cough
St. Peter's	,,	...Feb. 17th to Mar. 6th...Also Mumps
Walmersley	,,	...Feb. 27th to Mar. 19th
Holy Trinity	,,	...Mar. 2nd to Mar. 20th
All Saints'	,,	...Mar. 6th to Mar. 27th
East Ward Council..	,,	...Mar. 11th to Mar. 31st...Also Whooping Cough

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.—The following precautionary measures are adopted in dealing with the outbreaks of Measles :—

(i.) Notification of the disease by School Teachers on printed forms supplied by the Health Department. (306 cases of Measles were thus notified during the year, and of these 258 were verified by the Health Department).

(ii.) Each case is visited, where possible, by the Health Visitor, who leaves handbills, and gives advice as to the precautions to be taken in each instance.

(iii.) Closure of Schools, chiefly the Infants' Departments, affected by the disease. A request is made also to the Sunday School Authorities to have this portion of the School closed during the period of closure of the Day School.

(iv.) Disinfection of houses affected, by means of formalin spray, &c., where consent can be obtained.

(v.) Thorough disinfection of affected Schools, with special attention to books, desks, &c.

On several occasions during the year handbills containing the following information were distributed at various schools and in different parts of the town where the disease was most prevalent :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

MEASLES AND ITS PREVENTION.

Measles is a dangerous disease, one of the most dangerous with which a child under five years of age can be attacked. During the year 1898 the number of deaths from Measles in Bury exceeded not only that from either Typhoid Fever or Influenza, but also that of the total number from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Croup, and Continued Fever combined.

During the year 1900, Measles caused more than four times the number of deaths which resulted from Scarlet Fever, and more than the total number of deaths from Scarlet Fever in the three years 1898-1899-1900.

The disease is especially apt to be fatal to teething children. It tends to kill by producing inflammation of the lungs, and may prepare the way for consumption. Permanent damage to the eyes and ears may result from an attack of Measles.

Measles is therefore not such a trifling disease as is generally assumed. The older a child the less likely it is to catch Measles, and if it does, the less likely is it to die. If every child could be protected from Measles until it has passed its fifth year, the mortality from Measles would be very greatly diminished.

It is therefore a great mistake to say “ The sooner the better ” for a child to have Measles. The early signs of Measles are the following :—The face is flushed, the eyes are watery, glistening and sensitive to light, there is usually cough, sneezing, and running from the nose (signs similar to those of a bad cold in the head). During this period (before the rash comes out) the child is highly infectious, and should not be sent to school, and any child observed with these symptoms in school should be sent home at once.

Precautions.

Mothers with children in arms should not go into houses where Measles exists.

Every child ill of Measles should be put to bed and kept warm ; a doctor should be called in, except in the mildest cases.

A case of Measles continues infectious for at least three weeks after the appearance of the rash.

The importance of isolating the patient from other children for this period should be remembered.

Children from the house in which there is a case of Measles must be kept from school unless they are over seven years of age, attending the Mixed Department, and have already had the disease. On no account must any child from an infected house be allowed to attend the Infants' Department of a school, whether he has previously had the disease or not.

Disinfectants can be obtained on application to the Health Department, Parsons Lane. Disinfection of rooms, clothing, &c., will be undertaken by this department free of charge.

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Number of cases notified through School Authorities... ..	126
Number of deaths	15

During the year Whooping Cough has been responsible for fifteen deaths, which is equal to a rate of 0.25 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with one death and a rate of 0.02 per 1,000 in the previous year.

On the 126 cases notified by the school authorities as suspected cases of Whooping Cough being visited, it was found that 96 were suffering from the disease.

Whooping Cough is most fatal in children under one year of age, the number of deaths diminishing as the age increases. Although this disease is generally most prevalent in children, it is sometimes observed in adults, the symptoms being much the same as those in the child, but there is a less tendency to dangerous complications.

DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average	1914
42	1	6	27	6	13	0	12	22	1	13.0	15

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	All Ages
6	4	5	—	15

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward	No. of Deaths
Moorside	5
East	3
Church	2
Redvales	2
Elton	3

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
—	3	4	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	15

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
7	6	1	1	15

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

During the year it was necessary to close the undermentioned elementary schools on account of the prevalence of Whooping Cough amongst the scholars :—

School and Department	Period Closed
Chesham Infants	January 16th to January 30th.
St. Paul's (Huntley) Infants	January 26th to February 13th (also for Measles).
St. Paul's (Bell) Infants... ..	February 26th to February 27th (also for Measles and Mumps).
East Ward Council Infants... ..	March 11th to March 31st (also for Measles).

DIARRHŒA.

During the year thirty-six deaths from Diarrhœa have been registered, which is equal to a rate of 0.61 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 53 deaths and a rate of 0.89 in the previous year and 14 deaths and a rate of 0.24 per 1,000 in the year 1912.

It will be seen on referring to the age periods that twenty-three of the deaths occurred in children under one year of age. As a general rule this disease is most prevalent in children between the ages of three months and one year. The infants who suffer most are the weakly dyspeptic ones who are badly fed and improperly cared for, in many instances the mother having to go out to work and the child put out to nurse. Diarrhœa is much more prevalent and fatal in the large towns than in the country districts, and much more common amongst the poorer classes of people living in houses of the back-to-back type and crowded courts, &c., where there is little fresh air and the standard of cleanliness is low. Under such conditions milk and other foods have to be kept in the small and crowded living rooms, and are readily contaminated.

The infants who suffer least are the breast-fed ones, as will be seen from the under-mentioned table, which shows the number of diarrhœa deaths of children under one year of age for the ten years 1905—1914, and also shows the percentage of infants who have been fed by breast and the percentage fed by bottle.

In the early part of the year special note was made of the bottle-fed, delicate, and seemingly neglected babies, and during the Diarrhœa season all such cases were re-visited and the necessary advice given as to the cleanliness of homes, bottles, &c., and practical instruction in the preparation of infants' foods. Particulars were taken after the occurrence of deaths from this disease.

DIARRHŒA DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Year	No. of Deaths		Bottle Fed		Breast Fed	
1905	33	...	27, or 81.82	per cent.	6, or 18.18	per cent.
1906	43	...	35, or 81.40	per cent.	8, or 18.60	per cent.
1907	9	...	6, or 66.60	per cent.	3, or 33.40	per cent.
1908	20	...	13, or 65.00	per cent.	5, or 35.00	per cent.
1909	12	...	11, or 91.67	per cent.	1, or 8.33	per cent.
1910	19	...	17, or 89.47	per cent.	2, or 10.53	per cent.
1911	45	...	45, or 100.00	per cent.	0, or 0.00	per cent.
1912	11	...	8, or 72.72	per cent.	3, or 27.28	per cent.
1913	37	...	33, or 89.19	per cent.	4, or 10.81	per cent.
1914	23	...	17, or 73.91	per cent.	6, or 26.09	per cent.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

January	1
February	2
March	1
April	—
May	—
June	1
July	2
August	9
September	12
October	7
November	1
December	—

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward	No. of Deaths.
Moorside	9
East	7
Church	9
Redvales	3
Elton	8
	—
	36
	—

AGE PERIODS.

Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 upwards	Total
23 ...	4 ...	2 ...	1 ...	— ...	1 ...	3 ...	2 ...	36

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY RATES IN 1914.

The death rate from Diarrhœa in Bury compares very favourably with the mortality rates in the other large towns, the rates for other Lancashire towns being as follows :—

Blackburn	0.44
Bolton	0.73
Bootle	1.39
Burnley	0.89
Bury	0.61
Leigh	0.94
Oldham	0.4
Rochdale	0.45
St. Helens	0.97
Wigan	1.25

CLEANING OF STREETS, &c.—With a view of minimising to some extent the various factors which have been considered to have a causal relation to Summer Diarrhœa, the following special methods of cleansing were adopted during the period from May to the end of September :—(a) The sweeping of streets was carried out during the night-time, the combined street-watering and brushing machines being used (except in wet weather). (b) The collection of stable refuse, &c., during the daytime, by men with hand-carts (orderly men), was extended to all the streets. (c) In addition to the principal thoroughfares, special attention was paid to the watering of secondary and other streets. (d) Special attention to the emptying of sanitary conveniences, especially those of the “ Pail ” and “ Privy Midden ” types.

INFLUENZA.

Eighteen deaths were attributed to Influenza during the year 1914. This represents a mortality rate of 0.34 per 1,000 as compared with ten deaths and a rate of 0.17 per 1,000 in the previous year.

Deaths from Influenza during 1914 as compared with the ten preceding years :—

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average	1914
11	10	7	10	13	10	7	8	4	10	9.0	18

AGE DISTRIBUTION.—One death has occurred of a child under one year of age, three between the ages of 25 and 45, nine between 45 and 65, and five were of persons over 65 years of age.

WARD DISTRIBUTION :—

Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Whole Borough					
6	1	5	3	3	18

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE :—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year				
3	10	1	4	18

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

PHTHISIS.

Phthisis caused 65 deaths, of which 40 were of males and 25 females. The rate of mortality was 1.09 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 1.02 per 1,000 in the previous year. Seven of the deaths occurred in the Union Workhouse.

The age and sex distribution of the cases was as follows :—

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 upwards	Total
Males	—	—	—	6	20	14	—	40
Females	1	—	1	5	13	5	—	25

MEAN AGE AT DEATH FROM PHTHISIS.

Males 37.8

Females 31.8

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Total
Males	6	15	7	4	8	40
Females	2	6	5	3	9	25

DEATH RATES FOR PHTHISIS IN THE SEVERAL WARDS.

Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton
0.56	1.72	1.57	0.72	1.15

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF PHTHISIS.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year.
21	18	14	12	65

DISINFECTION.—One hundred and forty-four rooms in 63 houses have been disinfected with the fumes of formalin, and the walls of 196 rooms in 74 houses have been sprayed with a solution of formalin after the occurrence of deaths from Phthisis.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS DYING FROM PHTHISIS DURING THE YEARS 1904-1914.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Cotton Operatives	11	10	13	15	9	16	13	11	9	10	9
Woollen Operatives... ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Felt Hat Workers	2	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	2
Paper Mill Workers	0	0	1	4	0	2	2	1	1	1	1
Iron Operatives	6	8	2	6	5	6	6	2	2	2	5
Stone Masons... ..	5	2	3	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	0
Dressmakers and Tailors ...	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	1
Joiners and Cabinetmakers...	3	2	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	1
Shoemakers and Cloggers ...	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Clerks	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0
Outdoor Labourers & Carters	25	7	16	13	19	12	6	7	14	6	7
Other or no employment... ..	40	36	32	25	26	27	37	32	46	37	36
Totals	97	73	74	66	63	71	73	57	77	60	65

The class “ outdoor labourers and carters ” cannot be taken as an accurate description of the real occupation of the fatal cases so described, for many of them, who originally followed other employment, changed it for an outdoor one later, on medical advice.

OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—Twenty-three deaths resulted from tuberculous diseases other than Phthisis, as compared with 19 deaths in the previous year.

The age distribution was as follows :—

Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 upwards	Total								
5	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	23

Tuberculosis, therefore, was responsible for 88 deaths altogether, which is equivalent to a rate of 1.47 per 1,000.

In other words, one out of every eleven deaths in Bury is due to some form of Consumption.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM.—During the year the sputa of 77 suspected cases of Phthisis were examined—56 at the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester, and 21 at the Bury Tuberculosis Dispensary which was opened in October. Tubercle Bacilli were found in 21 cases, while the result was negative in the remaining 56.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN BURY DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS :—

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914									
73	...	74	...	66	...	63	...	71	...	73	...	57	...	77	...	60	...	65

The number of persons engaged in the cotton trade in Bury at the 1911 census was 11,096, of whom 3,229 were males and 7,867 females.

PHTHISIS RATE.

Whole District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.09	per	1,000.
Of persons engaged in the Cotton Trade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.81	per	1,000.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Ward.	Address.				Sex.		Age.	Occupation.	
Church	..	26, East Street	..	..	..	F	31	None	
Elton	..	21, Tottington Road	..	..	..	M	23	Carter	
Moorside	..	160, Hornby Street	..	..	..	M	27	Hatter	
Church	..	16, Union Square	..	..	..	M	50	Piano Tuner	
East	..	23, Albert Street	..	..	..	M	46	Iron Moulder	
Redvales	..	138, Brierley Street	..	..	..	F	41	Widow	
Church	..	56, Union Square	..	..	..	M	48	Labourer	
Church	..	Union Square	..	..	..	M	27	Carter	
Church	..	Union Square	..	..	..	M	62	Iron Moulder	
Redvales	..	19, Horne Street	..	..	..	F	52	Wife	
East	..	151, Bell Lane	..	..	..	M	32	Joiner	
Redvales	..	56, South Cross Street	..	..	..	M	30	Saddler (journeyman)	
Church	..	Union Square	..	..	..	M	49	Baker	
East	..	62, Kay Street	..	..	..	F	27	Wife	
Elton	..	29, Scholes Street	..	..	..	F	23	Wife	
Redvales	..	4, Tenters Street	..	..	..	M	62	Spindle and Flyer Maker	
Moorside	..	6, Bland Street	..	..	..	M	44	Tailor	
Moorside	..	45, Todd Street	..	..	..	M	16	Son	
Redvales	..	37, Tenters Street	..	..	..	M	28	Traveller (Confectionery	
Moorside	..	Badger Street	..	..	..	F	18	Daughter	[Machinery
Redvales	..	29, Tenters Street	..	..	..	M	47	Firebeater	

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS—Continued.

Ward.	Address.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.
Church	.. 11, Parkhills Street ..	.. F	38	Wife
Redvales	.. 113, Manchester Road..	.. F	36	Wife
Elton	.. 72, Walshaw Road ..	.. M	52	Sizer in Dyeworks
Elton	.. 5, Back Tottlntington Road	.. M	30	Iron Turner
Church	.. 21, South Garden Street ..	.. F	54	Wife
Elton	.. 12, Cottam Street ..	.. M	37	Labourer
East	.. 27, Rochdale Road ..	.. M	30	Tubber at a Bleachworks
Elton	.. 159, Tottington Road ..	.. F	32	Weaver
Elton	.. Wellington Barracks ..	.. M	28	Sergeant
Elton	.. 132, Walshaw Road ..	.. F	18	Cotton Weaver
East	.. 7, Deal Street ..	.. M	49	Felt Hat Finisher
Elton	.. 2, Merton Street ..	.. F	18	Cotton Weaver
East	.. 4, Barnes Yard ..	.. F	8	Daughter
Church	.. 49, Union Square ..	.. M	31	General Labourer
Moorside	.. 37, Duckworth Street ..	.. M	24	Cotton Piecer
East	.. 7, Crescent ..	.. F	9ms	Daughter
Elton	.. 10, Albion Street ..	.. F	33	Wife
East	.. 7, Crescent ..	.. F	42	Wife
East	.. 19, Chesham Fold Road ..	.. M	48	Drawer-in at Woollen Mill
Elton	.. Lower Hinds ..	.. M	29	None
Elton	.. 16, Milton Street ..	.. M	23	Tram Conductor
East	.. 18, Chesham Fold Road ..	.. M	24	Railway Porter
Elton	.. 96, Walshaw Road ..	.. F	39	Wife
East	.. 54, Kay Street ..	.. F	50	Wife
East	.. 36, Queen Street ..	.. M	37	Carter
Moorside	.. 50, Vernon Street ..	.. M	28	Wife
East	.. 18, Back Kay Street ..	.. M	49	Spindle Grinder
Elton	.. 1, Dearden Fold ..	.. F	48	Wife
Moorside	.. 7, Simpson Street ..	.. F	48	Widow
Moorside	.. 18, Denton Street ..	.. M	49	Miller
East	.. 123, Wash Lane ..	.. M	44	Joiner
East	.. 8, Wood Street ..	.. M	52	Papermill hand
East	.. 151, Bell Lane..	.. M	22	Cotton Operative
East	.. 39, Deal Street ..	.. M	42	Mechanic
East	.. 21, Wood Street ..	.. M	32	Spinner
East	.. 23, Lima Street ..	.. F	35	Wife
East	.. 32, Barrett Street ..	.. M	30	Iron Dresser
East	.. 29, Chesham Crescent ..	.. M	38	Cotton Operative
Elton	.. 3, Waterloo Street ..	.. M	42	Cotton Operative
Church	.. 52, George Street ..	.. M	50	Farm Labourer
Church	.. 47, East Street ..	.. F	36	Wife
Church	.. 3, Cross Street ..	.. F	25	Wife
Elton	.. Forest House ..	.. F	28	Wife
Elton	.. 10, Southern Terrace ..	.. F	15	Cotton Operative

PUBLIC HEALTH (Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Under these Regulations 129 primary notifications have been received during the year, 99 being of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 30 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The Wards to which the cases belonged are as follows :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Moorside	7	6	4	3
East	19	12	7	6
Church	16	6	1	1
Redvales... ..	5	8	2	1
Elton	6	14	3	2
	—	—	—	—
Totals	53	46	17	13
	—	—	—	—

Particulars of the age periods and notifications other than primary notifications will be found in the table on page 63.

On each case being notified the patient was visited by the Health Visitor, who gave instructions and suitable advice re methods of dealing with sputum and prevention of spread of the disease. Disinfectant solutions, paper handkerchiefs, and spittoons were supplied gratis to the patients. Subsequent visits were also paid by the Lady Inspector to ensure that the instructions were being carried out, and to give advice about the nursing of the patients, many of whom were in the last stage of the disease. A card was left at each of the patients' homes containing the following information :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVE PERSONS.

Consumption is a preventable ailment, and yet every year in this country over 60,000 deaths are due to it.

It is not inherited, but is caught from a person who is suffering from the disease.

It affects principally the lungs, intestines and glands, and is a disease which, if proper precautions are taken, can be prevented from spreading to others.

CAUSE.—Some persons are born with a constitution which strongly favours their catching Consumption, and intemperance, overcrowding, bad ventilation, darkness and dampness, increase this tendency, and render otherwise healthy people liable to it.

The real cause of the disease is a minute germ, which is present in very large numbers in all discharges from Consumptive sores, and in the spit or expectoration when the lungs are affected. The chief methods of infection are as follows :—

(a) If the discharges or spit are allowed to become dry, the dust and the germs get into the air, and are breathed by other persons, who may thus have the disease set up in their lungs; in the same manner an extension of the disease may be caused in the affected person.

(b) The dust also, if allowed to settle on food, may convey the disease to the intestines.

(c) The disease may also be started in the bowel by drinking unboiled milk from a cow affected with the disease, and probably also by eating the meat of such an animal.

PREVENTION.—If proper precautions are taken there is no danger from living or being in company with persons suffering from Consumption.

The chief precaution is to destroy the spit or discharges before they become dry.

INDOORS.—A consumptive person must never spit upon the floor or into a handkerchief which has to be put into the pocket or under the pillow again, and great care should be taken that the spit is not smeared on the bedclothes, &c. A spit cup or small jar, containing a little water and some disinfectant, should be used to collect the expectoration, or the person should spit into a piece of paper, which can be burned at once. Paper handkerchiefs for this purpose may be obtained free of charge at the Health Office, Parsons Lane, by persons suffering from Consumption. Sunlight and fresh air are the greatest enemies of Consumption, and the more a Consumptive person gets of both of them the better. The

windows should be kept open as much as possible, and fireplaces should never be blocked up. In cleaning infected rooms, damp dusters should be used, and wet tea leaves or sawdust should be sprinkled on the floor before sweeping, so that the dust will not be spread through the air. The dusters should be boiled and the sawdust or tea leaves burnt.

Out of doors and in workshops, &c., the patient should carry a special spit bottle and use this for the collection of spit. A Consumptive person should never spit on the footpath or on the floor of any building, tramcar, cab, railway or other carriage. Receptacles for the expectoration should be emptied as frequently as convenient into a drain or water-closet, or preferably the contents should be burnt. A Consumptive should have a set of spoons, cups, and other utensils reserved for his or her special use, and after being used they should be scalded and washed in hot water before being used again. No mother who is Consumptive should suckle her baby. Milk should be boiled before drinking. Consumption is frequently cured, but as long as a patient is constantly re-inhaling the germs there is every probability that the disease will become incurable.

DISINFECTION.—After the death of a Consumptive person it is necessary that the infected rooms should be thoroughly disinfected and cleansed.

N.B.—Further instructions will be given, and the necessary disinfection carried out, free of cost, in any case reported to the Health Department.

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 1st January, 1914, to 31st December, 1914.

AGE PERIODS.	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.												NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.				NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.		
	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.												PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.				Total notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other Doctors).	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria
	Total notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other Doctors).												Total notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other Doctors).						
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.			
Pulmonary Males...	—	—	5	—	3	5	9	5	10	16	—	53	54	—	—	—	5	56	
“ Females	1	—	2	4	3	9	8	6	4	9	—	46	48	—	—	—	3	35	
Non-pulmonary Males...	—	3	1	2	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	15	15	1	—	1	2	—	
“ Females	—	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	12	15	1	—	1	—	—	

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Institutional treatment is given to cases of Tuberculosis at the Tuberculosis Dispensary and at the two Institutions of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, viz. : The Aitken Sanatorium at Holcombe, near Ramsbottom, and the Ainsworth Sanatorium, near Bolton. The Aitken Sanatorium is used for the treatment of early cases and the Ainsworth Sanatorium for cases which are more advanced. The latter Institution was formerly the Board's Small-pox Hospital, and has only received the temporary approval of the Local Government Board for its present use. Extensions are at present in progress at the Aitken Sanatorium, and it is intended, upon their completion, to treat all cases, with the exception of "observation" cases, at this Institution, and discontinue the use of the Ainsworth Sanatorium for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis.

The Aitken Sanatorium was opened in August, 1910, the Ainsworth Sanatorium on October 20th, 1913, and the Bury Tuberculosis Dispensary on October 15th, 1914.

THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is situated in the Wylde, Bury, and was formerly the Prince's Club. It is situated in the centre of the town quite close to the main tram routes and the railway stations. The building was kindly presented to the town by the Earl of Derby.

The accommodation consists of the following :—

Waiting room.

Dressing rooms for males and females.

Consulting room.

Office.

Dispensary.

Male ward with bathroom, lavatory, &c.

Female ,, ,, ,, ,,

Dining rooms for males and females.

Dining room, sitting rooms, bedrooms, &c., for staff.

Kitchen, pantry, &c.

The wards contain eight beds each, half of which number are, by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council, for the sole use of patients from outside the Borough. Two of the remaining beds are guaranteed to the Insurance Committee for the use of insured persons; but the Insurance Committee are allowed the use of any further beds that may be unoccupied.

The Out-Patient Department is used by the Lancashire County Council on certain half-days per week, when one of their Tuberculosis Officers is in attendance.

The following table gives the number of patients treated and the number of patient days in the various institutions :—

	INSURED.		NON-INSURED.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Patients.	No. of Days.	No. of Patients.	No. of Days.	No. of Patients.	No. of Days.
Dispensary*	10	200	None.	None.	10	200
Aitken Sanatorium	37	2560	10	969	47	3529
Ainsworth Sanatorium..	31	2485	7	739	38	3224

(*) From October 15th, 1914.

CANCER.

During the year 69 deaths (equal to a mortality of 1.16 per 1,000) were registered as due to various forms of malignant disease. Of these deaths, 22 were males and 47 females.

Sex and Age	Under 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	Over 75	Total
Males ...	—	2	4	6	7	3	22
Females...	2	9	9	11	10	6	47

The following table gives the ward distribution of these deaths, and the rate of mortality in each ward, as compared with the corresponding figures for each of the four preceding years :—

	1910 No. Rate per 1000		1911 No. Rate per 1000		1912 No. Rate per 1000		1913 No. Rate per 1000		1914 No. Rate per 1000	
Moorside....	8	0.54 ..	17	1.20 ..	12	0.84 ..	10	0.70 ..	19	1.32
East	9	0.74 ..	12	0.94 ..	7	0.55 ..	10	0.78 ..	21	1.64
Church	11	1.49 ..	5	0.72 ..	4	0.57 ..	8	1.15 ..	6	0.86
Redvales....	7	0.64 ..	7	0.63 ..	12	1.08 ..	11	0.99 ..	9	0.81
Elton	7	0.49 ..	5	0.36 ..	7	0.50 ..	14	1.00 ..	14	1.03
	42	0.71	46	0.78	42	0.71	53	0.89	69	1.16

Character of the disease as described on the returns :—

	Males	Females
“ Cancer ”	4	14
Carcinoma	15	28
Epithelioma	3	4
Sarcoma	—	1
ORGANS AFFECTED.	Males	Females
Stomach	11	9
Intestine	1	—
Rectum	1	5
Liver	—	5
Breast	—	10
Uterus	—	11
Throat	1	1
Gall Bladder	1	—
Pharynx	1	—
Tongue	2	1
Jaw	1	1
Pancreas	2	1
Thigh	—	2
Vulva... ..	—	1
Œsophagus	1	—
	22	47
	—	—

The following table gives particulars of deaths from Cancer during 1914 :—

WARD.	ADDRESS.	SEX.	AGE.	DESCRIPTION.	ORGAN AFFECTED.	OCCUPATION.
Moorside ..	Marsden Street	.. F	68	Cancer ..	Liver	.. Cotton Weaver
Moorside..	3, Rosehill Brow	.. F	55	Epithelioma..	Uterus	.. Widow
East ..	251, Rochdale Old Road	.. F	37	Cancer ..	Liver	.. Wife
Elton ..	8, Hardman Street	.. M	57	Epithelioma..	Pharynx	.. Builders'S'veyor
East ..	18, Chesham Fold Road	.. M	62	Carcinoma ..	Pancreas	.. Labourer
Moorside ..	112, Hornby Street	.. F	82	Carcinoma ..	Stomach	.. Monthly Nurse
Elton ..	Webb Street	.. F	50	Carcinoma ..	Stomach	.. Wife
Elton ..	9, Beach Street	.. M	48	Carcinoma ..	Stomach	.. Iron Dresser
Moorside..	14, Canning Street	.. F	70	Carcinoma ..	Vulva	.. Wife
East ..	3, Bright Street	.. F	63	Cancer ..	Rectum	.. Widow
Moorside..	19, Royal Avenue	.. M	75	Epithelioma .	Stomach	.. Book-keeper
East ..	26, Bond Street	.. F	74	Carcinoma ..	Liver	.. Widow
Elton ..	20, Webb Street	.. M	73	Cancer ..	Stomach	.. Iron Fitter
Moorside	42, Eden Street	.. M	74	Epithelioma..	Jaw	.. Willen Weaver
East ..	22, Queen Street	.. F	58	Carcinoma ..	Tongue	.. Widow
Moorside ..	33, Salford Street	.. M	71	Carcinoma ..	Stomach	.. Engine Driver
Moorside..	22, Hilton Street	.. F	64	Carcinoma ..	Stomach	.. Widow
East ..	8, Pearson Street	.. M	40	Carcinoma ..	Stomach	.. Drayman
Redvales ..	15, Ingham Street	.. F	76	Cancer ..	Breast	.. Wife

DEATHS FROM CANCER—Continued.

WARD.	ADDRESS.	SEX.	AGE.	DESCRIPTION.	ORGAN AFFECTED.	OCCUPATION.
East	.. 74, Wash Lane	.. F	36	Cancer	.. Breast	.. Widow
Church	.. 21, Parsons Lane	.. F	53	Carcinoma	.. Uterus	.. Wife
Church	.. White Boar Hotel, Princess Street	.. F	39	Carcinoma	.. Uterus	.. Wife
Elton	.. 83, Wood Street	.. F	72	Cancer	.. Liver	.. Widow
Moorside	.. 37, Lathom Street	.. M	83	Cancer	.. Intestines	.. Pattern Maker
Elton	.. 275, Tottington Road	.. F	62	Cancer	.. Stomach	.. Widow
East	.. 9, Church Street	.. F	58	Carcinoma	.. Stomach	.. Widow
Moorside	.. 33, Dawson Street	.. F	73	Carcinoma	.. Rectum	.. Widow
East	.. 207, Wash Lane	.. F	65	Cancer	.. Stomach	.. Wife
Moorside	.. 15, Pump Street	.. F	62	Carcinoma	.. Liver	.. Widow
Moorside	.. 30, Fern Street	.. F	40	Carcinoma	.. Breast	.. Wife
Church	.. 3, Fleet Street	.. M	71	Carcinoma	.. Stomach	.. Boot and Shoe Manager
Moorside	.. Chesham	.. M	80	Carcinoma	.. Rectum	.. Hon'ry Colonel
Redvales	.. 6, Garden Street, Pimhole	F	42	Cancer	.. Uterus	.. Wife
East	.. Blue Bell Hotel	.. F	83	Carcinoma	.. Breast	.. Wife
Moorside	.. 28, Regent Street	.. F	41	Carcinoma	.. Uterus	.. Wife
Elton	.. 30, Belbeck Street	.. M	51	Carcinoma	.. Oesophagus	.. Book-keeper
East	.. 6, Pearson Street	.. F	30	Carcinoma	.. Throat	.. Wife
East	.. 19, Fir Street	.. F	46	Sarcoma	.. Face	.. Cotton Warper
Redvales	.. 35, Parliament Street	.. F	50	Carcinoma	.. Breast	.. Tailoress
Elton	.. 137, Tottington Road	.. F	44	Cancer	.. Breast	.. Schoolmistress
Elton	.. 8, Wood Road	.. F	64	Carcinoma	.. Uterus	.. Wife
Elton	.. Dearden Fold Cottage	.. F	68	Carcinoma	.. Uterus	.. Wife
East	.. 52, Brook Street	.. F	43	Cancer	.. Uterus	.. Widow
Moorside	.. 412, Walmersley Road	.. F	58	Carcinoma	.. Breast	.. Dressmaker
East	.. 27, Fir Street	.. F	45	Cancer	.. Uterus	.. Wife
Redvales	.. 47, Alfred Street	.. M	46	Cancer	.. Throat	.. Tea Dealer
Redvales	.. 83, Ingham Street	.. F	52	Epithelioma	.. Uterus	.. Widow
East	.. 265, Bell Lane	.. F	69	Carcinoma	.. Stomach	.. Widow
Moorside	.. Littlewood Cottage	.. F	43	Carcinoma	.. Uterus	.. Widow
East	.. 459, Springfield, Jericho	.. F	49	Carcinoma	.. Breast	.. Wife
Elton	.. 11, Mill Street	.. F	76	Carcinoma	.. Rectum	.. Widow
Moorside	.. 16, Argyle Street	.. M	66	Carcinoma	.. Tongue	.. Advrtsng Agnt
East	.. 18, Battersby Street	.. M	57	Carcinoma	.. Stomach	.. Labourer
Church	.. 84, Edward Street	.. F	28	Cancer	.. Thigh	.. Cotton Optive
Elton	.. 226, Tottington Road	.. F	63	Carcinoma	.. Breast	.. Widow
East	.. 53, Cedar Street	.. M	66	Carcinoma	.. Stomach	.. Insurance Agnt
Moorside	.. 12, Raymond Avenue	.. F	53	Carcinoma	.. Rectum	.. Wife
Redvales	.. 22, James Street	.. F	66	Cancer	.. Stomach	.. Wife
East	.. 16, Bridge Street	.. F	62	Cancer	.. Breast	.. Widow
Elton	.. 74, Ainsworth Road	.. F	46	Carcinoma	.. Rectum	.. Wife
Church	.. 6, Back Garden Street	.. M	56	Epithelioma	.. Tongue	.. Tinsmith
Church	.. 82, South Cross Street	.. F	78	Carcinoma	.. Pancreas	.. Widow
Redvales	.. 17, Inman Street	.. M	62	Carcinoma	.. Gall Bladder	.. Foreman in Bleachworks
Redvales	.. 11, Phoenix Street	.. M	69	Carcinoma	.. Stomach	.. Coal Agent
Redvales	.. 36, Manchester Road	.. F	82	Epithelioma	.. Thigh	.. Widow
Moorside	.. 24, Raymond Avenue	.. M	38	Carcinoma	.. Stomach	.. Secty. Ctn. Mill
Moorside	.. 16, Scholes Walker Street	M	47	Carcinoma	.. Pancreas	.. Labourer
East	.. 86, Rochdale Old Road	.. F	37	Carcinoma	.. Stomach	.. Paper Sorter
Elton	.. 20, Topping Street	.. M	62	Carcinoma	.. Stomach	.. Labourer

DISINFECTION.

The following is a summary of the disinfection carried out during the year in the reported cases of Infectious Diseases :—

391 rooms in 316 houses were disinfected with the fumes of either sulphur or formaldehyde, and the walls of 670 rooms in 331 houses sprayed with a solution of either formalin or carbolic acid.

104 rooms in 42 houses have been fumigated with sulphur, at the request of either the tenant or owner.

The desks, books, walls, &c., of 23 public schools have been sprayed with a solution of formalin, the rooms afterwards being disinfected with the fumes of formaldehyde.

In addition the walls of the Dispensary Hospital have several times during the year been sprayed with a solution of formalin, the rooms afterwards being disinfected with the fumes of formaldehyde.

144 rooms in 63 houses have been disinfected with the fumes of formalin or sulphur, and the walls of 196 rooms in 74 houses sprayed with a solution of formalin, after the occurrence of deaths from or the removal of cases of Phthisis.

231 sets of infected bedding have been disinfected by steam.

It may be said that in the disinfection of rooms—the spraying of floors, walls, ledges, &c., with either formalin or carbolic or other disinfectant solution before fumigation, is now the routine procedure.

WATER SUPPLY.

PUBLIC SUPPLY.—The public service of the Borough is derived from four of the Reservoirs belonging to the Bury and District Joint Water Board. The Board represents the following Authorities :—Bury, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Tottington, Haslingden, Rawtenstall, Whitefield, Little Lever, and Bury Rural. The area supplied is 80 square miles.

The four Reservoirs supplying Bury are :—

Gin Hall (situated in Bury), supplying 10,334 houses.

Calf Hey and Ogden (situated in Haslingden Borough), supplying 2,725 houses chiefly in the districts of Limefield, Bell Lane, Jericho, and Blackford Bridge.

Hapton (situated partly in Rawtenstall Borough and partly in Burnley district), supplying 1,098 houses, chiefly in Chesham and Walshaw districts.

The total number of houses supplied at December 31st, 1914, was 14,157.

RAINFALL.

	1914.		1913.		1912.		1911.
Gin Hall	48.12	...	39.11	...	52.26	...	40.44
Calf Hey... ..	53.61	...	47.65	...	57.71	...	46.65
Hapton	58.36	...	49.58	...	60.06	...	53.48

An average of 53.36 in 1914, as compared with 45.45 in 1913, 56.67 in 1912, and 46.85 in 1911.

DISTRIBUTION.—862 yards of 8-inch main, 76 yards of 6-inch, 2,235 yards of 4-inch, 408 yards of 3-inch, and 110 yards of 2-inch main have been laid as follow :—

Yards.	Inches.	Situation.
19	..... 2	Rochdale Old Road, Jericho.
33	..... 2	Back Hornby and Cateaton Streets.
58	..... 2	Back Pump Street.
49	..... 3	New Hall Road, Jericho.
106	..... 3	Ainsworth Road, Starling.
112	..... 3	Back Tottington Road.
141	..... 3	Lodge Street.
19	..... 4	Back Hornby and Cateaton Streets.
10	..... 4	Rochdale Old Road, Jericho.
30	..... 4	Buller Street.
36	..... 4	Back Walshaw Road.
53	..... 4	Back Grove Street.
65	..... 4	Limefield, opposite Limegrove.
70	..... 4	Hurst Street.
88	..... 4	Hampton Street.
157	..... 4	Seedfield, near Mission.
157	..... 4	Connaught Street.
1550	..... 4	Brandlesholme Road.
7	..... 6	Rochdale Old Road.
69	..... 6	Orrell Street.
862	..... 8	Tottington Road.

110 yards of 2-inch main, Fletcher Fold, 75 yards of 3-inch main, Back Georgiana Street, and 66 yards of 18-inch main at Limefield have been renewed.

Flushing operations have been carried out periodically, and several dead ends have been removed.

From January 1st to December 31st there were 76 houses connected to the public service and 42 houses disconnected.

WATER CLOSETS.—During the year the water supply has been connected to 83 baths and 477 water closets, in accordance with the regulations of the Water Works Department.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY.—At the end of the year 1914 there were 10 houses, 62 cottages, 2 schools, and 1 lodge supplied from private sources. The following shows the situation and the number of houses supplied :—

1 cottage, Holebottom.	1 cottage, Bury Ground.
School, Woodgate Hill.	3 cottages, near Bury
1 house, Green Bank.	Reservoir.
1 house, Chesham.	Lodge, Woodhill Road.
1 house, Chesham Green.	1 house, Woodhill House.
1 cottage, Cinder Hill.	1 house, Calrows.
1 house, South View.	1 house, Broome House.
2 cottages, Chesham Green.	12 cottages, Yates Terrace.
2 cottages, Cinder Hill.	School, Woodhill.
1 cottage, Gipsy Brook.	18 cottages, Woodhill, Mill
1 cottage, Chesham.	Street, School Street,
2 cottages, Birchen Bower.	and Woodhill Street.
2 cottages, Lowes.	1 house, Park Hill House.
2 cottages, Spring Cottage,	1 cottage, near Park Hill
Fairfield.	House.
12 cottages, Bentley Lane.	2 houses, Bentley Lane.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.—During the year three notices have been received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories, all of which have been complied with.

The duty of supervising the workshops in which males are employed is carried out by Inspectors Haworth and Kay, and the Female Inspectors (Nurses Hampton and Hacking) have charge of the workshops in which females only are employed.

The workshops, as regards cleanliness, light, air space, &c., have been found to comply with requirements. From a sanitary point of view the conditions under which work is carried on in these rooms is very satisfactory, and it is pleasing to record that any suggestions for further improvement have been carried out by the owners. The number of workshops in the Borough is 379, a decrease of 13 as compared with the previous year.

The following is a list of Notices served during the period under review :—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FACTORIES.

Number of Notice.	Defects Found.	Remedies Adopted.
1—F.I. N.	No intervening ventilating space between W.C's and workrooms.	Water closets removed from workrooms and fixed in a new room specially built for the purpose and provided with lavatory basins, and to be used as a cloak room.
2—F.I.N.	No intervening ventilating space between W.C's and workrooms.	Two single closets taken out of two rooms and fixed in other rooms, forming double sets, and a ventilated air space provided round same.
3—F.I.N. Preliminary Notice.	No intervening ventilating space between W.C's and workrooms.	Water closet removed.
580	No doors to pail closets recesses.	Doors fixed.
704	Condensed steam flowing on footpath.	Pipes diverted.
741	Sanitary conveniences in need of cleansing and foul approaches to same, ventilation pipe defective.	Closets and approaches cleansed. New vent pipe fixed.
907	Insufficient and insanitary privy closet.	Replaced by a water closet.
920	Drain in connection with W.C's choked.	Drain cleared.
925	Insufficient closet accommodation.	Water closet provided.
930	Cinder tip on fire.	Quenched by water, the water being pumped from the brook.
931	Insanitary pail closet.	Closet cleansed (structural alterations are intended which will remove this closet).
1026	Effluvia nuisance.	Occupier's attention called to same.
1140	Three W.C. flushing cisterns not in working order. No intervening ventilated space between workroom and water closets.	W.C. cisterns put in proper working order and ventilated space provided.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Number of Notice.	Defects Found.	Remedies Adopted.
681	Water pipe burst.	Pipe repaired.
799	Insufficient closet accommodation and insanitary privy closet.	Two water closets provided.
840	Insanitary ashpit	Ashbin substituted
861	Burning refuse in yard.	Occupier's attention called to same.
939	Insufficient closet and lavatory accommodation	Water closet and lavatory basin provided.
955	Effluvia nuisance.	Occupier's attention called to same.
969	Insanitary pail closet.	Replaced by water closet.
975	Defective drains.	Drain relaid.
1047	Accumulation of trade refuse	Refuse removed.
1072	Insufficient ashbins.	Ashbin provided.

The following four Statutory Notices have been served under the Public Health Acts, 1875 to 1907 :—

3 to abate smoke nuisances.

1 to abate nuisances in connection with insanitary closets.

BAKEHOUSES.—The number of bakehouses on the register is 86, the same number as in the previous year. Inspector Adams, who has the bakehouses under supervision, reports that the businesses have been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, a pleasing feature being that no complaints have been received from residents in the vicinity of bakehouses of the excessive emission of smoke.

There are still two cellar bakehouses in the Borough, as in the previous year.

Two scullery bakehouses and one kitchen bakehouse have been registered during the year, the total number in the Borough now being—

- 1 Factory Bakehouse.
- 2 Wholesale Bakehouses.
- 2 Cellar Bakehouses.
- 41 Special Bakehouses.
- 37 Scullery Bakehouses.
- 6 Kitchen Bakehouses.

HOME WORK.—Lists containing the names and addresses of home workers have been received from two firms and entered in the register. The Inspectors have paid 31 visits to the homes in which the work is carried on, and report that in the majority of cases the work is performed under satisfactory conditions.

Extract from Copy of Tables sent to the Home Office at the request of the Secretary of State.

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1914, for the County Borough of Bury.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	58	7	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	85	4	..
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)... ..	30	6	..
Total	173	17	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	..	..	..	..
Want of ventilation	4	4	..	..
Overcrowding ... ..	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	10	10	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient	4	4	..	..
{ Unsuitable or defective	7	6	..	..
{ Not separate for sexes ... ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)... ..	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ... ..	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to Outwork, which are included in part 3 of this report)... ..	..	..	..	..
Total	25	24	..	..

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Act (S.133)		—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	3
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.	3
Other		—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year		—
In use at the end of the year		2
Homework :—		
<i>List of Outworkers</i> (S. 107) :—		
Lists received :—Twice in the year		—
Once in the year		2
Addresses of outworkers	forwarded to other Authorities.	—
	received from other Authorities	—
Inspection of Outworkers' Premises		31
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—</i>		
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)		—
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises		—
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)		—
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year 1914.		
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses	86
	Blacksmiths... ..	13
	Brush Manufacturers	3
	Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers	39
	Cloggers	24
	Cabinet Makers and Joiners	13
	Dress and Mantle Makers	17
	Wheelwrights	7
	Workplaces	25
	Marine Store Dealers & Metal Brokers	9
	Painters and Decorators	15
	Plumbers	13
	Saddlers	8
	Tailors	29
	Milliners	40
	Other Trades	38
Total number of workshops on register		379

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

In the past the Housing Committee have devoted much time and attention to the solution of this important matter. At the close of 1910 the Local Government Board sanctioned a scheme for the erection of dwellings for the working classes. Sanction was also given for the borrowing of £31,000, being the estimated cost of acquiring a plot of land off Bolton Road, and erecting a number of houses thereon.

Up to the end of the year under review 144 houses had been completed and tenanted. The following list shows the numbers of the various types of houses erected and rents of same :—

10 houses known as type A.						Rent 4/3.
2	„	„	„	amended type A.	„	4/3.
60	„	„	„	„	B.	5/4.
12	„	„	„	„	C.	6/2.
20	„	„	„	„	D.	6/6.
20	„	„	„	„	E.	6/6.
20	„	„	„	„	F.	6/6.
<hr/>						
144						
<hr/>						

I may mention here that provision should, if possible, be made for those people who have been displaced by the closing of houses under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909. Several of the houses which have been closed were small houses of the back-to-back type, containing two rooms only, and were let at very low rentals—as little as 1s. 6d. per week in some cases. Some of these have been made into through houses, and are now let at a higher rental. Others are so situated that it is impossible to make them fit for human habitation. In some cases the tenants have still remained in the houses at higher rentals, in others they have managed to find houses at approximately the same figure, while a few have, I understand, gone to live in furnished rooms. This last is, of course, a very undesirable state of affairs. The urgency of the matter will become more pronounced as time goes on and the work of House Inspection proceeds.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

The following list of houses to be inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, was submitted to the Health Committee during the year :—

<p>The houses contained in the area bounded on the east by Market Street, Fleet Street, and Rock Street; on the north by Clough Street and Rochdale Road; on the west by Heywood Street; and on the south by Wellington Road.</p>	<p>117 to 123, Deal Street. 4, 5; 6, Higher Row. †1, 2, 3, Higher Row. 2 to 8, Back Chesham Place. 1 to 9, Chesham Crescent. 133 to 143, Bell Lane. 245 to 251, Bell Lane. 1, Lima Street. 36 to 38, Cross Street. 31 and 33, King Street. *8 to 18, Butcher Lane. *2 to 20, Waterloo Street. *3 to 13, Back Waterloo Street. *2 to 14, Back Waterloo Street. 2, Lima Street. 3 to 33, Lima Street. 5 to 19, Chesham Fold Road †167 and 169, Bell Lane. 253 to 271, Bell Lane. 2 to 8, and 16-18, Howarth Square. †10, 12, 14, Howarth Square. 3 and 5, Turf Street. 21 to 31, Back Garden Street. †14 and 16, Wood's Yard. †115 to 123, George Street.</p>
<p>†2 to 26, Bright Street. †1 to 31, Samuel Street. 2 Lodge Street. 2 to 18, Back Kay Street. 1 to 11, Back Kay Street. 4 to 26, Pitt Street. 3 to 25, Pitt Street. 2 to 8, Back Pitt Street. 5 to 11, Back Pitt Street. 8 to 42, High Street. 3 to 31, High Street. 1 to 7, Back High Street. 1 to 33, Pump Street. 2 to 40, Pump Street. 1 and 3, Back Pump Street. †2 to 16, Sydney Street. 12 to 94, Bridge Street. 1 to 83, Shaw Street.</p>	

In the houses Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Higher Row, the roofs were repaired, ceilings renewed, water closets provided, yards made impervious, and general repairs carried out.

The fronts of the houses, Nos. 38 to 44, Kay Street, were taken down and rebuilt, ceilings renewed, roofs and floors repaired, cupboards provided, yards flagged, water closets provided, and general repairs carried out.

NOTES.—All the houses contained in above list have been inspected with the exception of those marked * and certain houses within the first mentioned area.

With the exception of the houses marked † the necessary repairs have been carried out to make the houses fit for human habitation.

The following back-to-back houses have been made into through houses and general repairs carried out :—

- 2, Oak Street, added to 13, Garden Street.
- 1, Albert Court, added to 132, Bolton Road.
- 27, Doctor's Lane, added to 29, Doctor's Lane.
- 2, Irwell Court, added to 5, School Street.
- 1, Stott's Court, added to 7, School Street.
- 2 to 8, Stott's Court, added to 31 to 37, Doctor's Lane.
- 4 and 6, Irwell Court, added to 3 and 5, Stott's Court.
- 6, 8, and 10, Back Audlam Street, added to 6, 8, and 10, Audlam Street.

NOTICES.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1909, AND HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

Number of houses inspected	560		
Number of preliminary notices served...	129	affecting	387 houses.
Number of notices served under Section			
15 (3)	4	,,	4 ,,
(5 and 7, Back Kay Street, 16 and 18, Pitt Street)			
Number of closing orders served... ..	9	,,	35 ,,
(25, Kay Street, 5, 7, 9, Albert Court, 4, West Back o'th' Square, 1, 2, 3, Plantation Square, 5 to 13, Back Garden Street, house at rear of 9, Back Garden Street, 1, 2, 3, Oak Street, 15 and 17, Back Garden Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Thorne Street, 3 and 5, Turf Street, 21 to 31, Garden Street, 3, Back Pump Street, 1 and 3, Franklin Court.)			
Number of closing orders determined...	3	,,	13 ,,
(3 and 5, Turf Street, 21 to 31, Back Garden Street, 25, Kay Street, 38 to 44, Kay Street.)			
Number of demolition orders served...	6	,,	22 ,,
(*38 to 44, Kay Street, †2, Downham's Yard, †3, Downham's Yard, †5, 7, 9, Albert Court, †2 to 12, Back Tenters Street, †1 to 7, Plantation Square.)			

*These houses have been made fit for habitation.

†These houses have been pulled down.

The following table gives details as to the work done under the Act.

Number of Dwelling-houses concerned	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total.
No. inspected	37	63	148	560	808
*No. of informal notices served.....	...	22	110	387	519
†No in respect of which representations were made by M.O.H. to the Local Authority	37	23	37	58	155
No. in respect of which notices were served under Sec. 15-3	3	...	1	4	8
No. in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Sec. 17-3	30	17	4	35	86
No. in respect of which notices were served under the P H. Act 75	2	...	...	...	2
No. in respect of which owners agreed to carry out the work without notices	2	...	29	...	31
No. in respect of which the work was deferred .....	...	...	...	...	19
No. which were scheduled for street improvement work .....	...	...	9	...	9
No. in respect of which notices of the Closing Orders have been served on tenants	...	37	...	4	41
No. in respect of which Closing Orders have been determined .....	...	14	5	13	32
No. in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made .....	...	...	5	22	27

*Of the 519 houses in respect of which Informal Notices were served 22 have been done away with, 8 having been back-to-back houses which were added to other houses, and 14 having been closed. † See overleaf.

The 155 houses referred to on previous page have been dealt with as follows :—

Number of houses pulled down	27
Number of houses (back-to-back) added to other houses	18
Number of houses at present closed	15
Number of houses made fit for human habitation ...	65
Number of houses in which work is in hand	5
Number of houses in abeyance	25

STATEMENT, required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, in regard to the inspection of dwelling-houses under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of the Section ...	560
Number of such dwelling-houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	*77
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made to the local authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	58
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made by the local authority ...	18
Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders ...	—
Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were made fit for human habitation ...	11

*Of this number 16 houses were of the back-to-back type; 4 houses had insufficient ventilation; 6 houses had dangerous bulging walls; 1 house had a dangerous roof; 50 houses had structural defects, damp walls, plaster off walls, defective floors, &c. Yards unpaved.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The number of Common Lodging-houses in the Borough is 25, one more as compared with the previous year, all of which are subject to annual registration in accordance with Section 40 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1901 (now consolidated in the Bury Corporation Act, 1909).

The following is a list of the keepers of the Common Lodging-Houses in 1914 :—

Griffin, Lucy, 9, Parkhills Street, and 20, Earl Street.

Wright, John, 38, King Street.

Whitehouse, Samuel and John, 56, Union Square.

Whitehouse, James, 12 and 14, Earl Street.

Dodd, Lily, 16, Union Square.

Slattery, Elizabeth, 52, Union Square.

Taylor, Thomas G., 25, King Street.

Johnstone, Robert, 24, Clerke Street.

Jackson, William, 26 and 28, Clerke Street.

Harrison, John, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Clerke Street.

Hindle, James, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, Rochdale Road.

Nuttall, Arthur, 41 and 43, Union Square.

Law, Alfred, 45, Clerke Street.

Hurine, William Henry, 18, Union Street.

462 visits have been paid to the 25 lodging-houses within the borough, which were found to be kept in a fairly clean condition, the limewashing being done in accordance with the Public Health Acts on the first week in April and October. The following nuisances and breaches of bye-laws were noted and dealt with during the year, letters and preliminary notices having the desired effect of getting the abatement of the same :—

1 in connection with defective ashpit.

1 „ „ choked yard drains.

1 „ „ waste water latrine closets.

1 „ „ w.c. cistern out of order.

The houses are kept under observation by the plain-clothed police who have been appointed as additional Inspectors by the Health Committee, which gives them the right of entry to the houses at any time.

Two of the houses have been transferred to other owners during the year.

HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

(“Furnished Rooms.”)

The number of houses now on the register is 42, being four less than the number in the previous year. 205 rooms of these houses are let off as furnished apartments, giving accommodation for 510 adults and 73 children.

500 visits have been made in addition to those made by the police officers, and the rooms have been kept fairly clean. The following breaches of the Bye-laws and nuisances were dealt with :—

- 1 notice re defective ashpit.
- 7 „ „ choked drains—w.c.’s 2, w.w.c.’s 2, yards 3.
- 1 „ „ defective and dangerous yard gate.
- 2 „ „ defective covers over cellar areas.

Speaking generally, this method of housing the poorer classes is far from satisfactory, but until some other provision is made in the shape of the erection of a cheaper type of house suitable for this class of people, either by the Corporation or by private enterprise, we shall have to endure what, in my opinion, constitutes a blot on the Sanitary Administration of the town.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Under these Acts two licences have been granted for the storage of petroleum, twelve for petrol and seven for calcium carbide. In most cases the petrol is kept in two-gallon metal vessels, but in two instances in drums, all being kept in properly constructed stores, the calcium carbide being kept in metal vessels with airtight lids in dry places, generally in the shops and warehouses.

EXPLOSIVES ACTS.

Thirty-four persons were registered for the sale of explosives during the year as required by these Acts, being for the sale of fireworks or mixed explosives, &c. The sale of fireworks only lasts for about two or three weeks, i.e., the last week in October and the first and second weeks in

November. During this period the shops were visited, and the fireworks were found to be stored in accordance with the regulations made, dummy fireworks being exposed in the windows. Gunpowder is sold by the ironmongers and locksmiths, and is kept in safes in small quantities.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

105 smoke observations of the mill chimneys situated within the Borough have been taken, each being of 60 minutes' duration. The aggregate amount of black smoke evolved was 159 minutes, 45 seconds, which is equal to an average of 1.52 minutes for each observation. The time limit (five minutes in sixty) permitted by your Council has been exceeded in four instances by four firms, this being equal to 3.81 per cent. of the total observations taken, the aggregate amount of black smoke emitted by these firms being 32 minutes, which is equal to an average of eight minutes for each observation. The average amount of black smoke emitted by the chimneys under the limit was equal to 1.264 minutes.

After the observation has been made the usual course has been taken, viz., to send a notification of the amount of black smoke emitted to the firm, and in cases where the limit has been exceeded the works have been visited in order to see if there were any defects in the boilers, &c., which may have caused the nuisance, this course being much appreciated by the owners, as it enables them to trace or check the cause of the nuisance.

The following table gives the result of the four observations exceeding the limit :—

Folio No.	Initials of Firms.	Black Smoke.			Moderate.			None.	
		mins.	secs.		mins.	secs.		mins.	secs.
*222—B. S. Sp. & M. Co. ...		5	45	.....	27	15	.....	27	0
*228—S. & R.		11	45	.....	17	45	.....	30	30
†236—S. S. & S. W.		6	0	.....	30	0	.....	24	0
†248—P. Sp. & M. Co.		8	30	.....	40	0	.....	11	30

*Legal notices were served under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

†Prosecutions were taken for the non-abatement of a Magistrates' order, both firms being fined 10s. and costs.

PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

Every effort is made to keep the rivers and streams flowing through the Borough free from pollution. Practically the whole of the sewage is intercepted and conveyed to the Sewage Works for treatment. The process adopted is chemical precipitation, followed by filtration, a portion on six acres of double contact beds, and the rest on percolating beds 1,525 square yards in area. The dry weather flow is 1,500,000 gallons per day, and efficient provision is made for treating flows up to six times the dry weather flow or 9,000,000 gallons per day in times of heavy rains.

In areas which are not connected up to the main sewers small sewage schemes are laid down to deal with the sewage.

The control of the rivers and streams within the Borough is under the jurisdiction of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, and their Inspectors supervise the purification plants in trades which are likely to produce effluents of a polluting character. A large number of trade wastes are dealt with by the owners before passing to the river; the rest are admitted to the public sewers.

CANAL BOAT ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

The work of the inspection of the canal boats is carried out by Inspector Kay. No boats registered under the above Acts visited the Wharf at Bury Bridge during the year.

MIDWIVES' ACT.

The number of midwives on the register at the end of the year was 21, a decrease of six on the total at the end of the year 1913. Speaking generally, they have complied with the rules and regulations according to the Midwives' Act.

The following is a list of Midwives on the Register at the end of the year :—

*Collinge, Mrs. Jane, 211, Bell Lane.

*Greenhalgh, Mrs. Bertha, 34, Old Doctor's Farm, Tottington.

*Carrington, Mrs. Mary Jane, 4, Richard Burch Street.

*Pennington, Miss Sarah, 60, Walmersley Road.

*Ingham, Mrs. Jane Parkinson, 144, Heywood Street.

LIST OF MIDWIVES ON REGISTER (Continued.)

- *Howarth, Miss May, 98, Edward Street.
- *Isherwood, Miss Florence, 9, Shepherd Street.
- *Millwood, Mrs. Harriet Sophia, 90, Ainsworth Road.
- *Chaffer, Mrs. Emma, 7, Nelson Street.
- *Graham, Miss Hannah A., Four Lane Ends, Whitefield.
- *Washington, Mrs. Maggie, 100, Lever Street, Radcliffe.
- *Smythe, Mrs. Margaret, 79, Ainsworth Road, Radcliffe.
- Pickup, Mrs. Mary Ann, 1, Chesham Road.
- Arstall, Mrs. Mary Ann, Breightmet Fold, Bolton.
- Nabb, Mrs. Esther, 1, Regent Street.
- Morrison, Mrs. Louisa, 52, Manchester Old Road.
- Cotterill, Mrs. Sophia, 108, Wash Lane.
- Whiley, Mrs. Ellen, 20, School Street.
- Cooke, Mrs. Louisa, 46, Holland Street, Radcliffe.
- Berry, Mrs. Elizabeth A., 7, Statter Street, Hollins.
- Clegg, Mrs. Mary, 145, Ainsworth Road, Radcliffe.

*Trained and certified by examination.

During the year two midwives' names were removed from the Board's roll owing to the negligence of attention to their patients.

Some of the midwives still find difficulty in the use of the clinical thermometer, and some being unable to write have to rely upon others to enter up their registers; these latter, fortunately few in number, are untrained and uneducated. The standard of midwifery work now carried out in Bury shows a higher state of efficiency, due, doubtless, to the supervision carried out under the provisions of the Midwives' Act of 1902.

During the year 127 notices were received from midwives requesting the help of medical practitioners.

STILL BIRTHS.—Eight still births were notified by medical men, and 28 by midwives, during 1914, a decrease of 13 on the number notified during 1913.

Legislation as to the procedure to be adopted in the interment of still-born babies is desirable, in order to minimise the possibility of the occurrence of crime.

NUISANCES.

Under this head the most common nuisances occur in connection with privy middens and pail closets, and these have received considerable attention. Some progress, although slow, is being made to clear out these most undesirable systems and to substitute fresh water closets and ashbins. It will take some considerable time before the town is entirely on the water-carriage system. The assistance given by the Cleansing Committee to the owners of property, viz., providing the fittings (pedestal and cistern) was continued to a limit of £500, conditions being made that when an application for assistance was received all the adjoining owners be approached and the offer of fittings be made to them. As a general rule the offer is accepted, although it often happens that some owners are put into financial difficulties, whilst other applications in other parts of the district have to be left over. Practically in all cases where conversions are made the whole of the yard drains have to be re-laid and separately connected to the main sewer, and as far as practicable the water supply is separately connected, thus making the houses self-contained, the drains, water-pipes, &c., being examined before they are allowed to be covered over. The middens, where structurally good, are filled up to at least nine inches above the adjoining ground, and a door 4-ft. by 2-ft. fixed for easy access for cleansing purposes. Where structural alterations have to be made galvanised iron ashbins are fixed. The average cost to the owner of conversions, exclusive of fittings, is about £6 6s. 0d. each. We have still a difficulty to contend with, as in previous years, i.e., the extra water rate which is charged on each house, the tenant in most cases having to pay this in an increase of rent.

The following table gives the number of conversions which have been made during the past ten years :—

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Water closets	373	354	224	218	188	261	137	131	121	209
Waste water closets.	—	—	—	—	—	16	54	70	161	204
Total	373	354	224	218	188	277	191	201	282	413

Rain-water pipes and drains—intercepting traps fixed	28
Defective yard pavements (repaired 4, cleansed 4)	8
Houses in which repairs to plaster, roof, and woodwork have been carried out	8
Huoses cleansed and limewashed	8
Defective roofs repaired and walls pointed	4
Cases of overcrowding dealt with	2
Defective fireplaces and chimney flues repaired	3
Animals and fowls removed	9
Foul accumulations removed	36
Nuisances of a miscellaneous character dealt with	26
Buildings taken down or fenced	4

NOTICES.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875 TO 1907.

Ten statutory notices have been served during the year in connection with the following matters :—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

3 to abate smoke nuisances.

1 „ „ nuisance in connection with insanitary closets.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

4 to abate nuisances in connection with privy closets.

2 „ „ „ „ insufficient closet
accommodation.

Preliminary notices are served in all cases, and if possible personal interviews are made, before a legal notice is served, this course having the effect of getting the nuisances abated at once without the necessity of having to report them to the Health Committee.

Number of preliminary notices served	36
Number of letters in lieu of preliminary notices	248
Number of verbal notices	189
Number of letters sent other than notices	331
Number of special reports re sanitary fittings and drains	11
Number of notices served on occupiers	22
Number of notices served on occupiers of Factories and Workshops	23
Number of notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories and Workshops, and copies served on occupiers... ..	3

The following table gives particulars of nuisances occurring in which preliminary notices have been served :—

Number of Notices.	Affecting.	NUISANCES.	Houses Affected
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
3	—	Defective and choked drains	—
1	—	Waste pipe connected direct to drain ...	—
1	—	Insanitary water closet	—
STABLES.			
1	—	Stable structurally defective... ..	—
1	—	Defective and choked drain	—
8	—	Accumulations of manure	—
2	—	Insanitary midden steads	—
DWELLING-HOUSES.			
129	387	To repair and cleanse after inspection under H.T.P., &c., Act	387
4	4	Damp houses due to being without cavity	4
1	1	„ „ „ defective house roofs	1
13	20	„ „ „ „ „ troughing and spouts	20
12	12	Houses to cleanse	12
13	13	Houses to repair	13
2	2	Houses overcrowded	2
3	—	Defective chimney stacks	3
8	—	Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	8
30	30	Accumulation of manure and refuse	30
1	1	Defective yard pavements	1
2	2	Foul yard surfaces	2
7	7	Dangerous places	7
2	—	Water supplies insufficient	9
4	5	Choked drains in cellars	5
13	13	„ „ passages	53
38	40	„ „ yards	46
34	52	„ „ water closets	81
27	32	„ „ waste-water closets	39

Number of Notices.	Affect- ing.	NUISANCES.	Houses Affected.
DWELLING-HOUSES			
18	20	Choked drains in rain-water spouts	19
1	1	Defective fittings (other than w.c.'s) ...	1
44	87	Defective drains	98
5	8	Untrapped drains	8
4	41	Foul and inefficient traps	22
5	5	Insufficient drains	5
3	3	Defective waste pipes	3
2	2	Untrapped waste pipes	2
1	1	Waste pipes connected direct to drains ...	1
28	29	Defective rain-water pipes	29
19	26	Defective eaves-gutters	26
1	1	Premises without eaves-gutters	1
24	38	Insufficient water closets	40
11	13	Closets structurally defective	21
3	6	„ and approaches foul	6
14	16	„ cisterns out of order	19
4	4	„ water pipes burst	6
1	1	„ without a proper water supply ...	1
3	4	„ with defective pedestals	4
5	5	„ with defective soil pipes	5
3	3	„ with defective ventilation pipes...	3
3	12	„ insufficiently lighted and ven- tilated	12
23	24	Waste-water closets out of order	27
57	C. M. 179 94	Privy closets offensive	209
19	31	Pail closets defective	38
12	20	Ashpits—insufficient	21
21	23	Ashpits without proper doors	39
17	22	„ „ „ fastenings	47
15	16	Miscellaneous nuisances	26

MEAT INSPECTION.

RAILWAY CATTLE DOCKS.

The number of animals which arrived in the Borough during the past year is as follows:—

Beasts.		Sheep and Lambs.		Pigs.		Calves.
4485	.....	23229	.....	1942	.....	300

ABATTOIRS.

During the past year the various animals, carcasses, &c., passing through the Public Abattoirs have been carefully examined, both before and after slaughter, and the high standard of meat retailed in the Borough during the past few years has been maintained.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
January	479	1575	560	76	2690
February	333	1419	150	69	1971
March... ..	313	1405	35	78	1831
April	236	1267	30	102	1635
May	253	1900	32	90	2275
June	259	1886	157	37	2339
July	269	2502	172	45	2988
August	304	2868	215	68	3455
September	421	1974	202	69	2666
October	513	1936	376	94	2919
November	423	1532	356	93	2404
December... ..	438	1342	305	72	2157
<hr/>					
Total, 1914 ...	4241	21606	2590	893	29330
<hr/>					
Total, 1913 ...	4316	21117	3211	1020	29664

The above table shows a decrease of 75 beasts, an increase of 489 sheep and lambs, and a decrease of 621 pigs and 127 calves, as compared with last year.

Number of carcasses and amount of meat brought to the Abattoirs :—

	1914.	1913.		
Sides	959	345	Increase	614
Quarters	—	1	Decrease	1
Sheep	199	211	„	12
Pigs... ..	487	199	Increase	288
Livers	284	84	„	200
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	1929	840	„	1089
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>

During the year 79 carcasses required special examination, of which number 54 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degrees. These consisted of 34 cows, 3 bullocks, 1 bull, 3 heifers, 2 calves, and 11 pigs. Owing to the extent of the disease in 4 cows, 1 heifer, 2 calves, and 9 pigs, it was found necessary to condemn and destroy the entire carcasses.

Two cows were also dealt with during the year under the Tuberculosis Order of 1914. It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcasses of 8 sheep, 2 pigs, and 2 calves, this bringing the number of entire carcasses destroyed to 28.

The following organs were also destroyed, viz. :—Beasts : 2 heads, 36 lungs, 23 hearts, 49 livers, 4 kidneys, 8 melts, 8 bellies, 8 skirts, and 4 udders. Sheep : 3 lungs, 3 hearts, and 10 livers. Pigs : 3 heads, 4 lungs, 4 hearts, and 3 livers.

The following were submitted to the Meat Inspector for examination, or were discovered by him in the course of routine inspection outside the Abattoirs, all of which were subsequently surrendered and destroyed :—1 pig, 9 pieces of beef, 2 pieces of mutton, 1 beast's heart, 3 bullocks' livers, 6 bags of tripe, 8 rabbits, 2 hares, 3 ducks, 3 pheasants, 1 kit of halibut, 4 boxes of mackerel, 15 boxes of kippers, and 1 box of skate.

The total amount destroyed during the year was 8,007-lbs., and was condemned for the following causes :—

No. Condemned.	Cause.	Weight in lbs.
54	Tuberculosis	5490
3	Fluke	42
5	Abscess	42
6	Cirrhosis	85
8	Decomposition	368
12	Unsound	1018
1	Immature	30
2	Dropsy	75
2	Asphyxiation	120
1	Injured	250
2	Hydatids	35
1	Mastitis	10
1	Pleurisy	12
1	Drowned	50
2	Actinomycosis	60
1	Traumatic Pericarditis	25
2	Pneumonia	31
1	Necrosis	14
1	Tumour	15
1	Congestion	15
2	Jaundice... ..	140
1	Emaciation	45
1	Pyæmia... ..	35

On two occasions the Meat Inspector has been called to inspect carcasses slaughtered in emergency upon farms in the Borough. In each case slaughter had been performed sufficiently early to enable the carcase being passed as fit for food.

During the year the butchers' shops, fish shops, &c., have been constantly kept under supervision, regular and frequent visits having been paid to the same; the meat, fish, &c., coming under observation having been, with few exceptions, very satisfactory in quality.

F A R M S.

There are 63 registered farms within the Borough, this number being the same as last year. 120 visits have been made during the year, and since the Tuberculosis Order of 1913 came into force the Inspector has paid special attention to the condition of the cattle, in addition to the sanitation of the shippens. Two cases of Tuberculosis with emaciation were reported during the year, the cases being subsequently dealt with under the Order. The farm buildings on the whole are in a good sanitary condition. Owing to the war, the Tuberculosis Order has been suspended until further notice.

MILK.—The quality of milk supplied in the Borough, as judged by the samples submitted for analysis, has been very good. Sixty-six samples were taken by the Inspector (Mr. Cass) and submitted to the Borough Analyst, and with the exception of two samples were pronounced genuine.

Number of samples of milk taken in the past ten years :—

Year.	Samples.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1914	66	2	3.03
1913	71	4	5.63
1912	61	11	18.03
1911	57	2	3.51
1910	52	0	—
1909	60	4	6.6
1908	51	2	3.9
1907	43	0	—
1906	73	7	9.6
1905	76	9	11.8

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

206 visits have been paid to the various offensive trade establishments in the Borough. These trades are (considering their nature) carried on with a minimum of nuisance. Two complaints were received during the year in connection with one establishment, but as the nuisances were only of a temporary nature the matter was soon put right.

KNACKER'S YARD.

133 visits have been paid to the knacker's yard. The business has been carried on with as little nuisance as possible, and no complaints have been received.

The number of animals received at the yard was 103 cows and 259 horses.

Of the cattle, 57, or 55.34 per cent., were returned as tuberculous; and 46, or 44.66 per cent., as due to some form of inflammation or other causes.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The number of samples submitted to the Borough Analyst during the year was 329, an increase of 61 from the number in 1913. The number of samples taken in 1912 was 239, and in 1911 195.

With the exception of two samples of milk, and three samples of cream, all the samples submitted were genuine. The percentage of adulteration is equal to 1.52 per cent. of the total samples submitted. In the preceding ten years the percentage of adulteration was as follows:—

Year.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of Adulteration
1913	268	3.36
1912	239	8.36
1911	195	3.59
1910	153	0.65
1909	148	4.05
1908	110	1.82
1907	121	—
1906	142	7.0
1905	130	10.6
1904	113	3.54

The Annual Report of the Borough Analyst will be found on page 102.

ICE CREAM AND MILK SHOPS.

These have been regularly visited during the year. Two certificates of registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, have been granted. One application to be registered was received, but when the Inspector visited the premises they were found to be quite unsuitable for the purpose of storing milk, and on this being pointed out to the occupier he withdrew his application.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

The following is a report made by Mr. Cass, Food and Drugs Inspector, with regard to the above Regulations, for the year 1914 :—

1. MILK AND CREAM not sold as preserved Cream.

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	68	None.
Cream	6	Boric Acid certified in four.

2. CREAM sold as preserved Cream.

(a) (ii) Correct statements made... ..	8
(ii.) Statements incorrect	4
	<hr/> 12 <hr/>
(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :	
(i.) Above 35 per cent.	12
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	0
(c) Instances where Article V. (2) have not been observed	4
(d) Four samples of cream, sold without label, were found on analysis to contain respectively 0.32 per cent., 0.36 per cent., 0.38 per cent., and 0.43 per cent. of boric acid. The two vendors, after offering an explanation, were cautioned.	

The incorrect statements in four instances arose from the fact that they were labelled as containing 0.5 per cent. of boric acid, whereas the analysis shows them to contain 0.51 per cent., 0.51 per cent., 0.51 per cent., and 0.52 per cent. As the excess in each case was so small, each of the four vendors was cautioned.

3. No thickening substances were reported in either Cream or preserved Cream.

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

- 1143 visits to houses where births have been registered.
- 427 re-visits ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
- 141 visits to houses in which deaths in infants under one year
of age have occurred.
- 171 re-visits to babies during the Summer Diarrhoea season.
- 608 visits to homes in which cases of suspected Measles,
Whooping Cough, Ringworm, &c., existed.
- 130 visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been
notified.
- 653 revisits ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
- 4 visits to cases of Puerperal Fever.
- 4 re-visits ,, ,, ,,
- 43 visits to houses for disinfection after Tuberculosis or
Puerperal Fever.
- 15 visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
- 67 visits to Midwives.
- 111 visits to workrooms where women are employed.
- 31 visits to homes of outworkers.
- 9 visits under the Shop Hours Act.
- 9 visits under the Shop Assistants' (Seats) Act.

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Infectious and contagious diseases	356
Common lodging-houses	462
Houses let in lodgings	500
Factories	58
Workshops	115
Canal boats (wharf)	2
Houses inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act... ..	516
Re Housing and Town Planning Act (re-inspections)	832
,, Premises to cleanse and repair	162
,, Houses overcrowded	11
,, ,, insufficient water supply	10
,, Flooded cellars	30
,, Defective rain-water spouts and eaves-gutters	121
,, Drains choked, dilapidated, and untrapped	977
,, Testing drains and fittings	17
,, Insanitary Urinals	12
,, Water closets	584
,, Privy middens and ashpits... ..	588
,, Manure	34
,, Accumulation of refuse	44
,, Foul ditches, water courses, &c.	5
,, Smoke nuisances	97
,, Animals kept as to be a nuisance	29
,, Effluvium nuisances... ..	10
,, Work in progress	674
,, Appointments and nuisances of a general character	603

TABLE I.

Table showing Number of Deaths and Rates of the Principal Infectious Diseases for the past Ten Years.

	1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000
Smallpox ...	1	0·01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	6	0·10	51	0·87	11	0·18	15	0·25	17	0·28	8	0·13	26	0·44	8	0·13	25	0·42	2	0·03
Whooping C.	1	0·01	6	0·10	27	0·46	6	0·10	13	0·22	0	0	12	0·20	22	0·37	1	0·02	15	0·25
Scarlet F'v'r	3	0·05	2	0·03	1	0·01	3	0·05	4	0·06	19	0·32	10	0·17	4	0·07	7	0·12	8	0·13
Diphtheria..	5	0·08	6	0·10	10	0·17	10	0·16	5	0·08	8	0·13	5	0·09	1	0·02	8	0·13	6	0·10
Enteric F....	11	0·18	5	0·08	5	0·08	4	0·07	4	0·07	3	0·05	0	0	2	0·03	3	0·05	1	0·2
Puerperal F.	1	0·01	4	0·07	6	0·10	2	0·03	2	0·03	2	0·03	3	0·05	1	0·02	3	0·05	0	0
Erysipelas ..	3	0·05	3	0·05	1	0·01	2	0·03	0	0	1	0·01	0	0	2	0·03	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea ...	44	0·75	46	0·78	14	0·34	30	0·50	15	0·25	25	0·42	65	1·11	14	0·24	53	0·89	36	0·60
Influenza ...	10	0·16	7	0·12	10	0·17	13	0·22	10	0·17	7	0·12	8	0·14	4	0·07	10	0·17	18	0·30

TABLE II.

**Table showing the Comparative Numbers of Sanitary Conveniences in the Borough in the Years
1902, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914.**

	1902	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Number of privies	5458	3822	3668	3585	3292	3028
Number of ashpits in connection with privies	2867	2141	2051	1997	1845	1693
Number of pails	795	551	515	479	452	398
Number of dry ashpits in connection with pails	397	301	283	267	262	242
Number of mill tanks	44	19	18	18	16	16
Number of fresh water closets	1909	3352	4414	4836	5165	5642
Number of waste water closets	1569	2713	2713	2707	2698	2696
Number of dry ashpits in connection with water closets ...	1042	1834	1957	2016	2125	2234
Number of bins in connection with water closets	374	1115	1175	1248	1359	1527

TABLE III.
THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.
RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
January..	1·37	2·22	5·06	3·29	4·10	1·55	3·16	3·65	1·82	2·09	3·48	5·88	6·72	3·34	3·45	3·29	3·56	2·13	5·39	2·22	4·26	2·86	5·65	1·59	4·87	4·95	2·98
February	1·49	2·65	0·45	0·48	2·81	5·64	6·58	0·50	2·19	2·67	3·84	1·66	3·80	1·84	1·94	3·87	3·86	2·43	3·71	2·74	3·87	2·67	4·27	5·02	1·71	1·73	2·64
March ..	3·11	3·02	4·19	1·87	1·00	1·00	4·29	3·70	5·37	4·14	2·14	2·73	0·68	2·28	2·48	4·72	2·57	3·44	3·51	3·82	3·37	3·39	0·88	2·11	6·46	5·02	5·93
April	1·82	2·01	1·19	2·58	1·31	0·65	1·46	1·76	1·61	2·91	2·15	3·90	2·54	2·57	2·37	2·21	2·64	3·20	2·27	1·85	2·50	3·63	2·71	2·93	1·00	4·96	1·96
May	0·85	3·11	2·39	2·92	4·30	2·36	3·45	0·83	0·41	2·07	4·19	3·18	1·79	0·88	3·00	4·50	2·56	0·52	3·60	4·38	3·16	2·35	3·30	2·46	3·13	3·39	2·55
June	2·84	1·34	3·75	2·56	3·26	2·32	3·29	2·06	2·54	4·74	2·93	1·69	3·57	1·95	1·28	1·66	1·29	3·53	1·97	7·62	2·02	2·69	3·31	3·04	5·95	2·58	1·56
July	7·52	4·01	2·73	3·87	3·42	2·95	3·85	5·33	2·64	1·76	0·56	2·07	2·73	1·56	2·88	3·81	1·86	2·36	1·96	2·81	5·02	6·83	4·14	0·22	5·34	1·17	4·89
August ..	4·65	6·44	4·44	7·21	5·01	3·39	5·03	4·54	2·85	3·97	7·50	1·42	6·76	2·49	3·16	5·36	4·85	5·10	4·75	4·46	3·45	3·24	6·05	2·47	7·58	2·98	3·46
September	1·62	3·83	2·07	2·99	4·63	4·52	0·62	1·81	9·43	4·30	1·37	6·19	1·53	1·70	1·80	5·42	1·45	2·70	1·57	1·20	3·93	2·65	0·21	4·03	1·76	2·06	4·77
October...	2·36	3·06	3·69	5·16	5·18	4·15	4·40	4·07	4·39	2·30	4·37	3·19	6·19	2·82	4·67	9·24	2·38	3·54	7·08	4·09	1·83	5·68	3·58	3·74	5·50	2·01	2·74
November	5·48	2·16	6·77	4·30	3·64	3·68	2·93	3·74	1·49	5·14	3·26	1·48	3·73	6·01	2·39	3·90	4·20	4·49	3·59	3·56	3·03	1·52	5·43	4·50	3·57	5·05	5·90
December	2·93	3·85	0·16	7·52	3·15	4·27	4·30	5·04	5·97	5·43	4·33	3·21	5·50	3·18	3·48	2·06	3·08	0·69	5·01	4·24	3·12	8·01	4·33	7·25	5·34	2·90	6·49
TOTAL...	36·04	37·70	36·89	44·75	41·81	36·48	43·36	37·03	40·71	41·52	40·12	36·60	45·54	30·62	32·90	50·04	34·30	34·13	44·41	42·99	39·56	45·52	43·86	39·36	52·21	38·80	45·87

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES,

54, ARCADE CHAMBERS, ST. MARY'S GATE,

MANCHESTER,

February 13th, 1915.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of
the Corporation of Bury.*

Gentlemen,

In accordance with Section 19 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1907, I beg to report upon the various samples submitted to me by Inspector Cass for the year ending December 31st, 1914. The samples examined amounted to 329, and consisted of the following articles :—

FOODS :

Milk	66
Skimmed Milk	2
Condensed Milk	9
Skimmed Condensed Milk	7
Preserved Cream	16
Cream	2
Butter	46
Margarine	4
Cheese	23
Coffee	22
Lard	12
Pepper	18
Cocoa	9
Vinegar	3
Honey	3
Flour	9
Oatmeal	3
Mustard	1
Cornflour	1
Arrowroot	4
Ginger	3
Spirits	19

Yeast	3
Baking Powder	1
Tinned Salmon	7
Tinned Lobster	1
Tinned Corn Beef	1
Tinned Tongue	2
Potted Shrimps	2
Jams	4

DRUGS :

Gregory Powder	3
Linseed Meal	2
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1
Tartaric Acid	3
Oil of Eucalyptus	3
Paregoric	3
Vaseline	3
Salts of Tartar... ..	1
Citrate of Magnesia	1
Tincture of Iodine	1
Prescriptions	5

Total (Foods and Drugs)	<u>329</u>
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Of these samples, 237 were informally taken.

These samples were duly submitted to careful analysis and examined, and with the exception of five samples all were found to be genuine.

The exceptions were two samples of milk, which added water to the extent of 14 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, and each of the vendors was fined £5 and costs. The remaining three were preserved cream, containing boric acid, the presence of which was not declared as required by the "Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912." In these cases the vendors were cautioned.

No traces of preservatives were found in the samples of milk, and in only one sample of butter was boric acid found—amounting to 0.45 per cent.

The tinned and preserved foods were all found to be clean, sweet, and of wholesome quality. In the case of the potted shrimps, however, boric acid had been added as a preservative, amounting to 0.40 per cent., and 0.35 per cent. respectively, which quantities, in my opinion, were not excessive.

The drugs were all found to be pure and otherwise in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia and prescriptions.

The percentage of adulteration was only 1.55.

The general quality of all the samples examined was very good, and an indication that the supply of food, &c., within the borough was generally satisfactory for the year 1914.

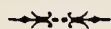
I remain,

Yours faithfully,

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON,

Borough Analyst, County Borough of Bury.

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GUTTERS

